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Lebanon, Israel Still Divided, Begin Says

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin met Sunday with George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, and said later that Israel and Lebanon were still divided in the talks on withdrawing foreign troops from Lebanese territory.

At the end of four hours of meetings with Mr. Shultz, Israeli officials said there was no agreement paving the way for withdrawal of about 90,000 Syrian, Israeli and Palestinian troops from Lebanon.

Mr. Shultz had left Lebanon earlier in the day amid reports that a compromise agreement on the withdrawal appeared to be emerging between the two countries.

Two rockets exploded early Sunday morning near the U.S. ambassador's residence in Beirut, where Mr. Shultz was sleeping. The rockets landed during a heavy exchange of shelling between rival Lebanese militias in nearby hills, a U.S. marine on duty at the residence said. No one was injured at the ambassador's residence.

The Shultz mission, entering its second week, is expected to continue with a return trip to Lebanon on Tuesday.

Mr. Shultz, who began the day by conferring with Lebanese officials in Beirut, met Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Defense Minister Moshe Arens and Israeli diplomats and military experts for two hours before his private talks with Mr. Begin.

The Israeli leader told reporters later: "There are still differences of opinion between the two sides which we haven't solved yet. We hope the negotiations will ultimately bring a positive result."

Mr. Begin invited members of four families of Israeli soldiers being held prisoner by the Palestine Liberation Organization, or missing in action, to meet the secretary of state.

Mr. Shultz said his conversation with them had been deeply moving.

Israeli officials, who asked not to be named, said there had been almost no change in Lebanon's position in the withdrawal negotiations, as outlined by Mr. Shultz after two days of talks in Beirut.

U.S. and Lebanese officials earlier Sunday had agreed that progress had been made during more than 12 hours of talks in Beirut with President Amin Gemayel, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and other Lebanese leaders Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Shultz said that he and the Lebanese leaders had discussed the draft agreement article by article and line by line.

Mr. Shultz's mission follows four months of detailed negotiations that failed to resolve differences between Israel and Lebanon.

■ Rocket Attack Described

Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported from Beirut:

The two Katyusha rockets fired early Sunday morning passed directly over the roof of the U.S. ambassador's residence here while Mr. Shultz was staying there.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



United Press International
U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz took leave of President Amin Gemayel in Beirut on Sunday after a second day of talks on withdrawing troops from Lebanon.

Iranian Marxist Says He Spied for Russians

Reuters

TEHRAN — Nuredin Kianuri, the secretary-general of Iran's communist Tudeh Party, was arrested with much of the party's leadership in February, has confessed to espionage for the Soviet Union.

The Tudeh Party played an active role in the revolution that overthrew Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in 1979, and it has always declared support for the Islamic government in Tehran.

But according to a translation in the Teheran Times, Mr. Kianuri said his original contacts failed him but he had resumed contacts with Soviet agents in 1971 in connection with "more serious activities," which had continued until his arrest.

The confessions were broadcast a day after members of the Revolutionary Guard said they had arrested more Tudeh Party members and seized arms, ammunition, duplicating machines and forged documents belonging to the party.

According to the translation in the Teheran Times, Mr. Kianuri said his original contacts failed him but he had resumed contacts with Soviet agents in 1971 in connection with "more serious activities," which had continued until his arrest.

The newspaper quoted him as saying he had been in contact with the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and had sought their help to flee Iran.

Meanwhile, Turkish state radio said that Iran and Iraq completed an exchange of prisoners of war Sunday when 32 Iranians headed home after negotiations that ended late Saturday night.

On Saturday, 32 Iraqi prisoners were freed to Ankara for the exchange left by air for Baghdad after brief negotiations.

There was no immediate explanation for the protracted talks over the Iranians, which involved officials from the International Red Cross and Turkey.

The television also broadcast a half-hour confession by Mahmud

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Solidarity Supporters Clash With Police in Polish Cities

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — Police used water cannons, tear gas and rubber clubs in at least four Polish cities Sunday to break up the first major pro-Solidarity demonstrations in six months and the largest such manifestations since last August.

While Polish television dismissed the incidents as "marginal," it reported late Sunday that there were unauthorized demonstrations in 20 Polish cities, including the most serious in Warsaw, Gdansk, Wroclaw and Nowa Huta.

The rallies were called by underground leaders of the banned Solidarity trade union to counter May Day rallies organized by the Communist authorities throughout the country. May 1 is celebrated in Poland and many other countries as labor day.

Polish television claimed that about 40,000 people participated nationwide in the unauthorized rallies, compared with 6.5 million in official observances and said it was a national vote against the underground opposition.

Western estimates, however, put the total of Solidarity sympathizers much higher. In the Baltic seaport of Gdansk, Lech Walesa, who was leader of the banned union, said the rallies "surpassed all our expectations."

Mr. Walesa had tacitly endorsed the underground demonstration call, and Western correspondents on hand Sunday said up to 40,000 Solidarity supporters joined the protest in Gdansk alone.

The crowds were smaller than during similar illegal May Day demonstrations a year ago, but their numbers were nonetheless surprising given the police power arrayed against them. Last year's unauthorized demonstrations were allowed to proceed with virtually no interference.

"The authorities demonstrated all their power, and in doing so they demonstrated their full importance," Mr. Walesa said. The union leader's apartment building was surrounded much of the day by police who fought off several attempts by sympathizers to reach him.

The Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, who officiated Sunday over the government's May Day festivities in the Polish capital, told celebrants that "counterrevolution" had failed in Poland in 1981, "and it is still less likely to succeed today."

He said that there were still attempts "to sow chaos," but argued that those responsible constituted a "pitiful fringe without any chance of success." Another government official characterized pro-Solidarity demonstrators in Warsaw as "teen-agers."

At almost the same moment that General Jaruzelski spoke, about 3,000 people assembled in front of St. John's Cathedral on a narrow cobblestone street in Warsaw's old town. They broke into cheers as the first Solidarity banners appeared in the crowd.

Soon, scores were waving their (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



The Associated Press
A group of Solidarity supporters marching through the streets of Szczecin on Sunday during a May Day demonstration.

Soviet Leaders and Workers Mark May Day in Huge Moscow Parade

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet Communist Party chief, and other members of the Kremlin leadership assembled at Lenin's tomb in Red Square on Sunday to watch Moscow's traditional May Day parade of workers.

The authorities demonstrated all their power, and in doing so they demonstrated their full importance," Mr. Walesa said. The union leader's apartment building was surrounded much of the day by police who fought off several attempts by sympathizers to reach him.

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away as a sign of support for Sweden.

Greek and Turkish envoys attended the parade, but those from all other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization said they were joining the boycott over Afghanistan.

In the Vatican City, a light plane towing a huge Solidarity banner swooped low over St. Peter's Square just before Pope John Paul II addressed 50,000 pilgrims.

But the pope made no direct reference to Poland or its outlawed trade union in his message defending workers' rights, although he called for increased "solidarity, fraternity and liberty."

Absent from the gathering of Soviet officials was Konstantin S. Chernenko, who rivaled Mr. Andropov for the party leadership last year and has not been seen in public for more than a month.

Mr. Chernenko's office said last week that he had a cold, but Western diplomats and some Soviet analysts believe he is in serious political difficulties.

The ambassadors of most Western countries stayed away from the Red Square festivities in what has become a yearly boycott to protest Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

A spokesman from the Swedish Embassy said no Swedish diplomats would be present after last week's protest by Stockholm over alleged intrusions by Soviet submarines into Sweden's territorial waters.

The ambassadors of Norway and Denmark said they were staying

strikes and mass rallies throughout the country.

Across Portugal, tens of thousands of Communist workers rallied demand that the Socialists include their Moscow-line party in Portugal's next government.

More than 100,000 Israelis celebrated at a Tel Aviv rally organized by the Histadrut labor federation.

Histadrut and opposition Labor Party leaders participated in the rally, along with a delegation of American unionists led by Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO and a high-level delegation from Czechoslovakia's Communist Party.

In Bonn, West German trade union leaders urged the government to shorten the working week and introduce a job-creation program to combat unemployment.

The East German head of state, Erich Honecker, and other leaders watched a procession lasting nearly two hours in East Berlin.

An estimated 1.7 million people took part in rallies and marches throughout Japan. Labor groups used the holiday to protest the economic and defense policies of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines announced in a May Day address that he had ordered the transfer of two imprisoned labor leaders from prison to house arrest. He ordered the transfer of Feliciano

General Wojciech Jaruzelski speaking at the May Day parade in Warsaw.

Olalia and Bonifacio Tupaz a day after he issued a similar order in the case of a jailed newspaper reporter, Antonio Nieva.

China celebrated with a huge party in the Great Hall of the People. While state and Communist Party leaders attended a gala musical show in the hall's theater, the rest of the complex was turned into an entertainment center, featuring acrobats, gymnasts, martial arts displays and films.

INSIDE



The choreographer George Balanchine, above, and the blues great Muddy Waters died. Stories, Page 6.

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Salvador's Army Back In City Left by Rebels

United Press International

SAN SALVADOR — The Salvadoran Army returned over the weekend to a strategic city held for days and then abandoned by leftist guerrillas. The rebels said they killed 40 soldiers and captured 10 others Friday in one of the worst single days of fighting in months.

About 200 soldiers from the Sixth Infantry Brigade of La Union re-entered Santa Rosa de Lima, 88 miles (140 kilometers) east of San Salvador, after guerrillas withdrew early Saturday from the city of 29,000 people.

In a broadcast Saturday, Radio Venceremos, the rebels' clandestine radio station, said the insurgents withdrew at 4 A.M. "having completed all objectives."

The rebels seized the city in a fierce assault: Friday that the radio station said "a response in the declaration of war of President [Ronald] Reagan" a reference to the American leader's tough speech on Central American policy Wednesday to the U.S. Congress.

A man who identified himself as Commander Tomás, leader of 200 guerrillas who captured the town, said his forces had killed about 40 National Guardsmen and national policemen and captured another 10 security force members.

Radio Venceremos also said that the guerrillas blew up six bridges Friday attacks in three provinces, the most devastating at El Amatillo, near the Honduran border, about 10 miles east of Santa Rosa de Lima.

The authorities said trucks from El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala were burned at El Amatillo, the country's third largest city.

In fighting about six miles southwest of the city, military sources said eight rebels were killed and

three soldiers wounded in a clash near the village of Las Placitas.

Colonel Morales said the guerrillas "committed the error of attacking the Honduran armed forces and also provoking them" and that Honduran Army gunfire and driven them away.

He said the guerrillas had "damaged these people with the destruction of those bridges, the factories and all those sources of work."

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Deng Realigning China's Provincial Leadership

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — In a move to ensure spread of his pragmatic "whatever-it-takes" socialism throughout China, Deng Xiaoping, the country's top leader, is realigning the ruling Communist Party's entire provincial structure, replacing scores of longtime officials with reformers who will "dare to create something new."

The party leaderships in all of China's 29 provinces and province-level municipalities have been reorganized so far, mostly in the last six weeks, bringing about 200 new faces into senior provincial posts where they will oversee the implementation of Mr. Deng's policies.

In most provinces, as many as two-thirds of the deputy party secretaries and members of the provincial party standing committees are new, according to Chinese reports of the sweeping but orderly transition.

Newcomers' authority is further enhanced by the trimming in half

of the number of senior party officials as part of the continuing effort to reduce bureaucracy.

The top party leaders in eight provinces have been replaced, but several who had been expected to retire have remained, suggesting that Mr. Deng, now chairman of the party's Central Advisory Commission, still faces some local political resistance.

Most of the new officials appear to be in their 40s or 50s, considerably younger than the men they replaced, and many are university graduates with extensive professional experience, a sharp break from the past Chinese Communist Party leadership composed of former guerrilla fighters, semiskilled workers and peasants.

The majority of the new officials have been appointed on orders from the party's policy-making Central Committee in Beijing, according to Chinese sources, although four provinces held party congresses to choose new leaders, whose elections were confirmed by the Central Committee.

Special Central Committee "working groups" were sent in a number of politically troubled provinces by the party's leadership to ensure the selection of Deng loyalists and to help oust those who have continued to resist, even in oppose openly, the political, economic and social reforms of the past five years.

The party's general secretary, Hu Yaobang, Mr. Deng's chief lieutenant, warned in advance that Central Committee teams would be sent in many provinces in help "local comrades in make up their internal guidance."

A preliminary survey showed that such teams were sent to about one-third of the provinces, with another third being given strong "central guidance."

The changes are intended, party officials have said, to make the provincial party organizations more responsible in orders from the center. One of Mr. Deng's major frustrations over the last five years has been the failure of his re-

forms to meet all their goals because of local resistance to them.

This has made support for Mr. Deng's reforms the most important criterion for promotion.

Mr. Deng's yardstick, according to a commentary on selecting new party officials that quoted Mr. Deng, is the officials' educational backgrounds, their proven ability at other posts, their demonstrated "political integrity," whether they are "in the prime of life" and whether they "dare to create new."

In east-central Anhui province, for example, this led in the selection of a county leader, Huang Huang, 49, as the provincial secretary, largely on the basis of his success in turning one of the country's poorest areas into a virtual model of rural success in a few years.

Chinese officials estimate that 36 percent of top provincial party officials are college graduates, more than twice the previous proportion. Few have held major party or government posts before.

A Western diplomatic analyst

said: "People in the party center know who these men are, what their backgrounds are, what their views are, but nobody else is likely to."

"We suspect, but don't know, that Hu and [Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang] are picking them, as most are far too young for Deng to know personally."

Companion moves are under way in the provinces' parallel government organizations.

The provincial governments and party organizations are scheduled to complete their reorganizations this summer, and similar measures are to be put into effect at county and township levels by next summer.

The provincial leadership changes are also meant to clear the way for the "party rectification" campaign, which will begin late this year with the examination of all 40 million party members to weed out those who joined as "rebels" during the Cultural Revolution, who oppose the current policies or who are corrupt.

Prem Seeks New, Stable Thai Cabinet

Rival Parties Urged To Resolve Disputes

Reuters

BANGKOK — Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda of Thailand, who was officially appointed Saturday for another four-year term, faces the immediate task of trying to form a stable coalition.

General Prem, viewed by politicians and the army as an ideal compromise, appealed to the various political parties for their cooperation in setting up a majority government.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Pertini, Party Leaders End Talks

ROME (AP) — President Sandro Pertini ended consultations Sunday with party leaders but apparently has already decided to dissolve parliament on Monday and call early elections.

Political sources said that Mr. Pertini, a Socialist, appeared to have given up hopes of forming a government to replace Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani's four-party coalition, which resigned Friday. Mr. Fanfani is a Christian Democrat.

Mr. Pertini said Saturday night that he would decide Monday on whether to dissolve parliament. He was waiting until Monday to take action, he said, because he wanted to finish the traditional consultations with party leaders. Although Mr. Pertini did not say specifically that he would dissolve parliament, he apparently has little choice because the Socialists have blocked all attempts to form a new government.

González Is to Confer With Kohl

MADRID (Reuters) — Prime Minister Felipe González leaves for West Germany on Tuesday for talks expected in center on Spain's controversial entry into the European Community.

West Germany supports Spanish entry. Spanish diplomats said that Mr. González hopes to strengthen existing links between the two countries in his first formal talks with Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Foreign Minister Fernando Morán, who is to accompany Mr. González, said Friday that he believed negotiations on Spanish entry had accelerated in the four months since West Germany had held the presidency of the EC council of ministers. West Germany is one of the largest foreign investors in Spain.

New EC Tax Proposals Expected

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Community's top officials, seeking ways to avoid financial collapse, are expected to propose this week that extra cash be raised through taxes on energy imports and surplus farm produce, diplomats said Sunday.

The 14-member EC Executive Commission will meet Tuesday and Wednesday to complete detailed proposals for dealing with the potentially embarrassing cash shortages caused mainly by subsidies to farmers. Officials said \$2 billion is needed this year on top of \$14 billion already budgeted for farm spending.

The proposals the commission hopes to unveil Thursday were also expected to include a claim to a higher share of the value-added tax levied in the 10 member states, diplomats said. The EC now claims up to 1 percent of the tax, which accounts for about half its income.

Brazil to Return Arms to Libya

BRASILIA (UPI) — The Italian national airline, Alitalia, has agreed to transport to Libya the weapons and ammunition that Brazilian authorities seized last month from four Libyan planes on their way to Nicaragua, according to government sources.

Brazil asked Alitalia to divert a cargo jet from New York to take the arms to Tripoli, the sources said Saturday. There was no official confirmation of when the Italian plane would arrive.

In Rome, authorized sources said the government raised no objection to the arrangement, which they said had been "approved by all sides, including the United States." Washington has charged that Nicaragua intended the arms for leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.

Mexico, Brazil Reject Reagan Claim

CANCUN, Mexico (UPI) — The presidents of Mexico and Brazil have wound up a three-day meeting by signing a communiqué rejecting U.S. allegations that the Soviet Union was behind guerrilla violence in Central America.

The statement was signed Friday by President Joao Figueiredo of Brazil and his Mexican counterpart, Miguel de la Madrid, and their respective cabinets.

The United States was not mentioned by name in the statement, but there was no doubt that the two leaders rejected President Ronald Reagan's argument that uprisings by leftist guerrillas in Central America were part of a Soviet plan to destabilize the region, including Mexico. Instead, Brazil accepted Mexico's view that the uprisings were caused by harsh economic and political conditions.

Reagan May Name Aide to Stone

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Ronald Reagan may appoint a more experienced diplomat to back up the efforts of Richard B. Stone, his newly named special U.S. envoy to Central America, according to White House officials.

Anson Franklin, assistant White House press secretary, said Saturday that members of Congress had urged Mr. Keegan to designate a deputy to Mr. Stone, a former Democratic senator from Florida. He said the administration is considering the proposal "but no decisions will be made without full discussion and consultation with Senator Stone."

The Washington Post quoted administration sources as saying that Mr. Stone's appointment would be strengthened by adding a respected diplomat of the stature of Walter J. Stossel Jr., a former ambassador in Bonn and Moscow who was the No. 2 official in the U.S. State Department when he retired last fall. Mr. Stossel said the White House has not approached him about the job.

Paris Police Raid Corsican Hideout

PARIS (Reuters) — Police have raided a Corsican nationalist hideout here, discovering bomb-making equipment and \$100,000 in counterfeit U.S. money, police sources said Sunday. They said that two of eight men detained in connection with a series of bombings had admitted taking part in the attacks and that all eight would probably face charges.

The explosions early Friday in Paris, Marseilles and Aix-en-Provence caused serious damage but no injuries.

Police sources said authorities learned that the Corsican National Liberation Front planned the bombings when a man being questioned late Thursday about forged bank notes said he had visited an apartment in Paris where guerrillas were making bombs that were to be planted that night.

Swiss Expel Soviet Press Director

BERN (AP) — The Novosti press agency's director for Switzerland has quietly left for Moscow after Swiss authorities ordered his expulsion on charges of directing a campaign of subversion.

Alexei Dymov left by train Saturday. The government set a May 7 deadline when it decided to expel him and close his Bern bureau for "gross interference in Swiss domestic affairs."

In a communiqué Friday, the government charged that in recent years the bureau, which also employed two members of the Swiss Communist Party, had become a "center of disinformation, subversion and agitation." Alleged subversive activities, according to authorities, ranged from helping to organize several rallies against nuclear disarmament to "paramilitary training" of youths.

Gandhi to Speak for Nonaligned

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — A group of nine nonaligned states has agreed that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India should send messages to leaders of developed states explaining Third World views in advance of key international economic meetings over the next few weeks.

The ministerial group, meeting Saturday, rejected proposals that a team of government spokesmen should tour industrialized countries to promote Third World views on the global economic crisis, an Indian government spokesman said. He said nonaligned leaders would also pass across their views during contacts before the international conferences.

The conference was attended by Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Yugoslavia. The large meetings are this month's summit of the seven non-Communist industrial powers in Williamsburg, Virginia; meetings of Communist-bloc countries in East Germany; and a Belgrade session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in June.

Argentines Hope to Visit Falklands

Buenos Aires (Reuters) — A converted freighter bearing about 50 relatives of Argentine soldiers killed in the Falklands war will try to reach the islands in the hope that Britain will allow a visit to war graves, according to the trip's organizer.

Osvaldo Destefanis said at a news conference before the sailing Saturday that on Monday the relatives would attend an armed forces ceremony — the only one officially allowed by the Argentine government — at the spot where the cruiser General Belgrano was torpedoed by a British submarine on May 2, 1982.

Mr. Destefanis said the ship would then cruise near the edge of the British exclusion zone around the islands to see if London would relent in its decision not to allow the relatives to visit an Argentine war cemetery at Port Darwin. The Argentine group refused to accept British conditions for a visit.

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14 Feared Dead In U.S. Air Crash

Reuters

JACKSONVILLE, Florida — Fourteen persons were believed killed when a navy transport plane returning to base because of engine trouble crashed into a muddy river while attempting an emergency landing.

Melissa Kelly, 32, a technician, the only known survivor, was found clinging to a floating piece of luggage and was reported in stable condition in a hospital after surgery for a compound leg fracture.

Navy divers searched the St. Johns River for several hours Saturday but only four bodies were found, a spokesman at Jacksonville Naval Air Base said.

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rocket fragments, said that the Karpasian "barely cleared the top of the residence" and that if either had hit the structure it would have "caused a lot of injuries and destroyed a good section of the building."

He said that marines on duty said that the rockets "sounded like a freight train going over."

Mr. Shultz, Ambassador Robert C. Dillon and the two U.S. Middle East envoys, Philip C. Habib and Morris Draper, had returned an hour earlier to the residence after a working dinner with President Gemayel.

When asked about the incident Sunday, Mr. Shultz said he was not sure that the attack had been premeditated and that, in any event, he would not be intimidated and would stay in Beirut overnight again if necessary.

Mr. Shultz said "I don't have a clue" as to who might have sent the "greeting," but other U.S. and Lebanese officials speculated that the rockets might have been fired by Syrian-backed Druze forces that earlier in the evening had exchanged artillery fire with Christian forces in the Chouf Mountains to the east of Beirut.

These officials said that the Syrians may have wanted to remind Mr. Shultz and Lebanese leaders that they should not forget the ability of Syria to cause trouble in Lebanon if an agreement is struck between Lebanon and Israel against Syrian interests.

Two weeks ago, a bomb virtually destroyed the U.S. Embassy chancery in West Beirut. About 60 Americans and Lebanese died in the chancery explosion, but U.S. officials declined to draw a connection between Sunday's rocket incident and the chancery bombing.

U.S. Correspondent Held

An Associated Press correspondent, Thomas Netter, and his translator, Jan Sek, were seized by Polish police while taking pictures in front of Mr. Walesa's apartment Sunday and detained for four hours, the AP reported from Gdańsk.

Mr. Netter, formerly the AP bureau chief in Warsaw, said police confiscated four rolls of film, some showing Mr. Walesa at his balcony before a crowd who converged in the May Day show of support for Solidarity.

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Reagan, Still Without a Foreign Policy Success, Faces Ticking Political Clock

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan foreign policy is running out of time. With less than a year remaining before the distractions of the presidential primaries, there seems no escape from the question: Is the administration moving to the threshold of real accomplishments or is it on the verge of serious failure?

The political turmoil of a presidential year does not mix well with the sustained diplomatic initiatives usually necessary for success.

Administration officials agreed that they have yet to achieve a concrete foreign-policy success. But they insist that President Ronald Reagan is building up long-term leverage after devoting his energies to reversing what they say was the Soviet momentum of the 1970s and restoring American military power, prestige and diplomatic credibility.

"There is a better awareness here and abroad," said Undersecretary of Defense Fred C. Ikle, "that a bigger effort is needed to defend ourselves against the encroachments of the Soviet empire. There is also a greater sense that this president would respond, and vigorously, to

aggressive acts." This will soon bring dividends, officials say.

But Professor Stanley Hoffmann of Harvard University, a frequent critic of U.S. foreign policy, sounds alarms that are also voiced by many conservatives and by foreign diplomats. In a new book, "Dead Ends," he argues that the

NEWS ANALYSIS

Reagan ideology has "proved better as a ram against the rather flimsy diplomacy of Jimmy Carter than as a compass in the jungles of the real world."

Mr. Reagan put his central themes to the test of congressional support Wednesday in a speech on Central America, trying to run over the opposition with a hard-line approach.

The results of a leftist takeover in El Salvador would be so catastrophic for U.S. interests, Mr. Reagan said, that he would do everything short

of sending troops to prevent it. More military and economic aid would do the job, he argued.

But in the judgment of many of his own key officials, it may take two to seven years to reverse the guerrilla tide, even with increased U.S. aid. That is a long haul with uncertain results. And a sizable number of legislators believe there is no chance of success unless the Salvadorean government is forced to take the near-impossible step of transforming itself from rightist to centrist control, with participation by groups on the left.

Critics believe Mr. Reagan may already have thrown away the chance for serious arm-twisting by trumpeting El Salvador as a "vital" American strategic interest. Also, American-supported covert military operations in Nicaragua seem not to be making headway. Slow deterioration of the U.S. position seems likely, and a dramatic setback is a possibility.

Events and administration decisions have conspired to put Mr. Reagan in a tight spot. He can either back down somewhat, at the expense of his tough-guy image, or he can make it a dramatic setback in the Central American, with far-reaching implications.

The outlook in other important foreign policy sectors is also not bright, according to prevailing judgments.

• **East-West Relations.** Some critics think the risks are increasing. Last week, former Vice President Walter F. Mondale argued that Mr. Reagan's approach had "squandered the mandate for a strong, sensible defense." Attacking Mr. Reagan's "intransigence in arms control," Mr. Mondale recommended a mutual and verifiable freeze on nuclear weapons. The White House is fighting to block a freeze resolution in the House this week. Also this week, Roman Catholic bishops will vote on their own proposal, which has been toughened in the last two

years. The administration is hopeful the Europeans will accept deployment of new medium-range missiles. Missiles aside, many European diplomats openly criticize the administration's "amateur" performance — lack of knowledge on the part of senior administration officials and what they see as gratuitous inflation of European public opinion by talk of fighting nuclear wars.

• **Africa.** The State Department persuaded Mr. Reagan that the way to get Cuban troops out of Angola was by getting South Africa to relinquish control of South-West Africa, or Namibia. But first, ties with Pretoria had to be improved. Foreign policy specialists give high marks to the diplomats trying to negotiate their way through these minefields.

The Reagan people say they have not failed finally anywhere, that they have committed irreversible mistakes and that successes are in the offing. But to produce an international success takes knowledge of how other governments work, sustained effort by the president and his senior advisers, and a willingness to make many compromises. Neutral observers believe these attributes are in short supply in Washington.

Reagan Seeks Change In Proposals to Limit Covert Military Action

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is seeking, behind the scenes, to persuade the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to modify possible restrictions on U.S. backing for military and paramilitary operations against Nicaraguan arms-runners to neighboring Central American countries, administration officials said Friday.

These officials said that Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam was in contact with Representative Edward P. Boland, Democrat of Massachusetts and the committee chairman and principal author of a bill to ban all covert aid through the Central Intelligence Agency to groups operating "in and against" Nicaragua. The committee is to vote on that measure this week.

After committee members met at the White House with President Ronald Reagan last Tuesday, Mr. Boland and Representative Clement J. Zablocki, Democrat of Wisconsin and chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, formally submitted the legislative ban. However, they coupled it with a proposal for \$30 million in aid to Central American nations to help them intercept the flow of arms and munitions from Nicaragua to insurgents movements in neighboring countries.

With the administration increasingly resigned to some restrictions on CIA operations, the effort to provide covert aid to such countries as Honduras, El Salvador and possibly Guatemala was endorsed Friday by the House majority leader, Jim Wright of Texas, and the Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee.

"I'm not perturbed by the idea we might not have covert aid," Mr. Baker said. "I have no fear at all of funding what we have to do down there overtly."

Mr. Wright said he was "absolutely, firmly and enthusiastically" behind Mr. Reagan's support for the Salvadoran government in its battle against insurgents, but that he totally opposed U.S. backing for operations into Nicaragua.

Administration officials indicated, however, that they were still not satisfied with the way the Boland proposal is now drafted, although they are more fearful of a proposal by Representative Michael D. Barnes, a Maryland Democrat.

The Barnes proposal, already passed by the subcommittee on Western Hemisphere affairs, would block all American backing, direct or indirect, for any such operations "in and against Nicaragua" unless Mr. Reagan makes an individual

request to Congress and gets specific approval for that funding.

Officials said that Mr. Dam was trying to persuade Mr. Boland to modify the language of his bill slightly, evidently to prevent a cutoff of funding for all intelligence operations affecting Nicaragua, not merely funding for Nicaraguan rebels.

The Boland-Zablocki bill is considerably less restrictive. It bans financing, either directly or indirectly, by the CIA or any other agency involved in intelligence activities for military or paramilitary operations "in or against" Nicaragua.

But if it permits aid to any friendly Central American government "to use its territory, or the use of international territory, for the transfer of military equipment from or through Cuba or Nicaragua" to insurgents fighting other regional governments.

Although some of those involved in the bill's drafting admit that it does not explicitly bar U.S. backing for operations that would enter Nicaraguan territory, Mr. Wright and others contend that that was its intent. It does contain a provision banning aid to nations or groups "which seek to destabilize or overthrow any" government in the region.

Mr. Wright said that would mean a cutoff of American aid to two groups that are declared opponents of the Sandinist government in Nicaragua.

They are the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, headed by Edén Pastora, Gomez, a former Sandinist guerilla leader known as Commander Zero, and the Democratic National Force, headed by former officers of the Nicaraguan National Guard under General Anastasio Somoza, who was deposed by the Sandinists in 1979.

Administration officials said that Mr. Dam was still seeking more flexible language in the Boland-Zablocki bill before it goes to an intelligence committee vote this week.

Nonetheless, in backing the administration's policy in El Salvador, Mr. Wright reflected developing divisions among Democrats over Mr. Reagan's appeal Wednesday night for congressional support for more military aid to El Salvador and more aid generally for Central America.

He took issue with the tone and substance of the Democratic response to Mr. Reagan by Senator Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut. Mr. Dodd attacked the Reagan policy as a "formula for failure" and called for an alternative policy of seeking a negotiated political settlement with the Salvadoran officials.

Mr. Reagan made a strong political speech at the subcommittee on Western Hemisphere affairs, while returning to Washington after a meeting published in the House Post.

Mr. Reagan, in an interview on his way to Texas, had said that he wanted Mr. Bush to be his running mate, but that the stress of being vice president might make Mr. Bush reluctant to run again.

"I think we get along just fine," Mr. Reagan was quoted as saying. "But it would be his decision to make and I understand when there comes a time when someone says 'enough already.'"

Shirley Green, Mr. Bush's acting press secretary, said the vice president had not said that he would run with Mr. Reagan. However, she said that Mr. Bush had indicated that he was only waiting for the president to say if he wanted a second Reagan-Bush ticket.

Mr. Reagan's remarks about Mr. Bush were made at the end of a heavily political weekend for the president that increased talk among his aides and supporters that he had decided to run again.

Speaking Friday night in Houston at a fund-raiser for Senator John G. Tower, Republican of Tex-



Mayor Harold Washington of Chicago and his predecessor, Jane M. Byrne, whom he beat in the Democratic primary, after his inaugural ceremony.

Washington Installed as Mayor, Takes Aim at Chicago's Deficit

United Press International

CHICAGO — Harold Washington, sworn in as the first black mayor of the nation's second largest city, immediately promised to tackle a projected \$150-million deficit by freezing salaries and firing Chicago city workers hired in the last days of Mayor Jane M. Byrne's administration.

Mr. Washington was sworn in Friday as the city's 42nd mayor during a gala ceremony for about 3,000 invited guests. Being mayor or "makes me bumble, but it also makes me glad," the 61-year-old former congressman said in a five-minute address.

"I hope someday to be remembered by history as the mayor who cared about people and who was fair — who helped to heal our wounds and who stood the watch while the city and its people answered the greatest challenge in more than a century — who saw his city renewed."

Mrs. Byrne stared stonily ahead as Mr. Washington promised, "Business as usual will not be acceptable." The audience cheered repeatedly. "Beginning Monday, executive salaries will be cut. Some members of my cabinet will be required to take salaries considerably less than their counterparts are making now," he said.

After edging past Mrs. Byrne in the Feb. 22 Democratic primary, Mr. Washington defeated Bernard E. Epton, a white Republican, by 68,250 votes following a racially charged campaign.

U.S. Catholic Bishops To Decide Arms Stand

By Kenneth A. Briggs
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Roman Catholic bishops of the United States are set to conclude their arduous, sometimes stormy formulation of a pastoral letter that is sharply critical of nuclear arms.

Debate among the 284 bishops at a special two-day meeting starting Monday in Chicago, will focus on the third draft of the letter that was released in April after wide-ranging consultations, including those with European prelates at the Vatican and with Reagan administration officials.

The proposed third draft was being revised almost up to the last minute, and it was announced Friday that the five-member drafting committee had restored a stronger endorsement of the concept of a nuclear arms freeze.

A spokesman for the committee said the document would now favor a "halt" to the production and deployment of nuclear weapons. When the third draft was released April 6, the word "halt" which was used in the second draft, had been changed to "curb."

The return to the stronger language resulted from protests from many bishops and public reaction suggesting that the committee had softened its stand because of pressure from the administration.

Even before the committee's decision, it seemed likely that the full bishops' conference would have voted to restore the term used in the second draft.

Some of the third draft's key changes were made in a two-day meeting of the committee a week before it was released. The sessions were heated, according to officials, and centered on differences among the five members.

The third draft retains the substance of the previous version, condemning nuclear war, opposing a first strike and accepting nuclear deterrence only as a step toward disarmament. But at several points, it differs from the second draft in tone and wording.

Among the revisions is a longer section on the traditional "just war" theory of legitimate self-defense.

There are also stronger criticisms of the Soviet Union's responsibility for the arms race and some flexibility about the possibility of a limited nuclear war.

Some bishops say the third draft weakens the case for nonviolence as a moral position and delineates more clearly between moral principles.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

End the Secret War

Taken at his word, President Ronald Reagan has given Congress the advice it needs when it reviews America's involvement in a secret war against Nicaragua. In his definition of Central American policies last week, the president did not deny the undeniable. He insisted the operations were lawful and limited to the objective of interdicting any arms traffic from Nicaragua to guerrillas in El Salvador and elsewhere.

So be it and let Congress legislate. Committing American arms to a small band of Nicaraguan exiles has already offended common sense, scandalized Latin allies and worried CIA professionals. It has also undermined the logic and seriousness of Mr. Reagan's strategy by containing pro-Soviet Nicaragua by dividing the very democrats in the region whose support is essential for success.

Congress should therefore welcome Mr. Reagan's unambiguous definition of U.S. policy toward the regime in Managua:

"We do not seek its overthrow. Our interest is to ensure that it does not infect its neighbors through export of subversion and violence. Our purpose, in conformity with American and international law, is to prevent the flow of arms to El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Costa Rica."

I would thus be not a rebuff but a reaffirmation if the House Select Committee on Intelligence votes this week to spell out limits on American actions against Nicaragua.

The committee's chairman, Representative Edward Boland, has in mind barring all aid for operations inside and against Nicaragua while budgeting \$80 million for an open effort.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Exporting Democracy

The Reagan administration has set two international "democracy" programs in motion. They should not be confused. "Project Democracy" is this year's name for the U.S. Information Agency's perennial official effort to get in touch with foreigners through visits, publications and so forth to induce them to think well of the United States and, especially, of its current policies. The "Democracy Program," our concern here, is the new private-sector initiative that grew out of President Ronald Reagan's call to London last June for a program to foster "the infrastructure of democracy" — political parties, unions, media, universities and the like.

But it is even more right and necessary to proceed. The endowment the sponsor have in mind is an incremental program of long-term institution-building, conducted out to the open and run not by government officials, but rather by the American private-sector groups themselves. European political parties have long been to the business of helping their foreign compatriots. The record of effective international activity by the AFL-CIO and by many private foundations demonstrates that Americans can engage in it usefully too.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

The Solidarity Spirit

Poland's rulers know they are on the defensive. They know that millions of Poles remain loyal to the Solidarity ideal, and they must sense (although they won't admit it publicly) that the aspirations ignited by Solidarity are here to stay. If anything the moving spirit behind Solidarity is stronger than it was six months ago.

Poland's economic troubles may yet force the regime to drop its obstinate stand and open the promised dialogue with Solidarity's leaders. A year of martial law has brought no economic improvement. This stagnation can breed economic disaster.

—The Providence (Rhode Island) Journal.

Using a Half-Stick

No one can doubt the reality of the dilemma for the United States of revolution to Central America, but the president's analysis and prescriptions are seriously flawed. Money and advisers are no substitute for force, even when abated — as they are — by the clandestine activities of the CIA.

The logic of the president's analysis, however much he denies it, points to the need to use troops sooner or later. Washington is in no position to promote democracy or reform in Central America, however much it desires to do so. The United States is not a colonial power. The president's obsessive *Manicheanism*, dividing the world into the good and the damned, gravely distorts the Central American situation. His problem is not as simple as that. It arises out of the spread of leftist influence on a flood tide of opposition to generations of corrupt and selfish oppression by narrow-rightist oligarchies.

To condemn U.S. intervention in Central America would be hopelessly unreal. This is an area as vital and sensitive for Washington

Europe's Front Garden

As President Reagan reaffirmed his resolve last week to prevent Central America from falling under the sway of Russia and her Cuban surrogates, both Norway and Sweden launched fresh naval sweeps against what are suspected to be Soviet submarines snooping around their territorial waters.

Though these events may seem quite separate, and are certainly far apart, they are in fact closely connected. All are concerned with one of the gravest strategic problems which face Western military planners — protecting the vulnerable sea lanes between America and her European allies.

At the European end, the threat comes from the large Soviet submarine fleets assembled for operations in the Baltic and Arctic seas. The Soviet Union's constant underwater espionage around Scandinavian naval bases show that this task is being prepared for with almost reckless audacity. The threat at the other side of the Atlantic, although not yet so direct, is potentially as great. There is thus a European dimension to what President Reagan is striving for in what he now calls America's front garden.

—The Sunday Telegraph (London).

FROM OUR MAY 2 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Record Flight in U.S.

1933: Paderewski, Herriot Meet

NORFOLK, Virginia — A flight of the Wright brothers' ship was held under government supervision at Nashead, North Carolina two days ago. The ship covered two miles and could have continued indefinitely if the aeronauts had desired. The announcement will arouse great interest among aeronauts in Europe. A distance of two miles represents 3,216 meters, so that the record of 3,169 meters recently established by M. Delage is just beaten. Previously Mr. Henry Farman held the European record with his flight of 2,004 meters. All these flights, however, are far behind the reported achievements of the Wrights, who are said to have remained to the air for 38 minutes to 1905.

—The Sunday Telegraph (London).

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The Growing Arguments for a Superpower Summit

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms talks in Geneva have reached an impasse, which is likely to develop into a crisis before the end of the year unless both sides make some strenuous new effort to avoid it.

The United States is committed to begin deploying its new cruise and Pershing-2 nuclear missiles in Britain, West Germany and Italy at the end of the year unless an agreement is reached to reduce or eliminate the Soviet intermediate missiles targeted on Europe. Both governments have rejected the other's proposals, and time is short for a serious reappraisal.

The chances are that this alarming prospect will not be removed by officials at Geneva arguing about "who's ahead" to the arms race, but will have to be discussed as the presiding political issue of world affairs by President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Yuri Andropov. Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany has proposed such a summit meeting, and other allied leaders are likely

to urge Mr. Reagan to give it serious consideration when they meet with him at Williamsburg, Virginia, at the end of this month.

A superpower summit at the present time could help not only to reach some kind of accommodation on the control of nuclear weapons but also to appraise the wider relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and their policies to relation to the other nations of the world.

Unless there is a better understanding between Washington and Moscow on a broad range of issues that threaten the peace and order of the world, the chances are they will not be able to negotiate an acceptable nuclear accommodation.

One Channel to Moscow That Reagan Should Use

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WAshington — President Ronald Reagan is in that difficult place with the Russians where he is struggling to match his beliefs with his interests. His beliefs, which are also in some measure his and others' perceptions, tell him the Russians lie, cheat and steal, and that arms control is therefore a dubious proposition. But his responsibilities as president and his position as a political leader require him at the least to make a good show of pursuing arms control. This is what the current dispute on verification is about.

Knowing well the president's position, the know-nothings have collected a nice bag of alleged Soviet arms control violations, and they are hounding him to denounce the Kremlin or otherwise react in a way that would effectively scuttle the continuing negotiations. More sensible folk, however, have also gotten into the argument, and as a result Mr. Reagan is squirming rather than yielding: he has set up an intermediary committee to gain himself some control over this volatile issue, and he has indicated that if and when he reacts, it will be first within the discreet channels set up to handle this sort of thing.

The difficulty is that he has closed the principal such channel, the Standing Consultative Commission, the experts' forum that Russians and Americans have used for 10 years to work out detailed rules and procedures for ensuring compliance with arms control agreements. From what one hears from both sides, the record of the SCC is perfect: Every practice questioned to it by either Moscow or Washington has been ended or explained. The new Carnegie Endowment arms control report, chaired by William Hyland, calls the SCC "remarkable."

Mr. Reagan, however, has all but barred his own way to using the SCC in the most politically sensitive realm, compliance with the SALT-2 agreement. The word at the White House is that to use the SCC to police a treaty that the administration continues to regard as unworthy of ratification, even while it pledges not to undermine its terms, would legitimate SALT-2 more than Mr. Reagan would like. So it is that the administration waited 20 months, until last October, to raise its first and so far apparently only SALT-2 question (about Soviet SS-16 missiles) in the consular commission.

The hottest current question on SALT-2 verification, however, seems not to have been taken to the SCC. Was it the missile that the Kremlin tested on Feb. 8 a permissible modification of an existing light ballistic missile or a new, banned ballistic missile? This is precisely the sort of difficult, interpretive question on which the SCC has earned its credentials. The administration is pursuing the Feb. 8 matter, but not through the SCC. That is like coming to the fine print and taking off your glasses.

To be sure, there are other difficulties. The strong biological and chemical warfare treaties have created a general crisis of verification.

"Yellow rain" and the Sverdlovsk incident in 1979 — when hundreds of residents of that city in the Ural Mountains allegedly died after an accident involving the testing of biological weapons — have put arms-control advocates on the defensive intellectually as well as politically, imposing on them an extra burden to prove the American interest will not suffer from Soviet violations of nuclear arms accords.

The most prominent U.S. advocate of arms control is, of course, Mr. Reagan, the role being thrust upon him by the fact that he is necessarily the custodian of past agreements and a negotiator of prospective new ones. The president shows some signs of

filling the part. As indicated, he has rebuffed his conservative friends' call to leap on the Russians before he looks into the violations attributed to them. He wants the public that "courtroom evidence" is hard to come by. He is saying, bravely, that any treaties he makes will not be ambiguous — "the clauses that are there are hard and fast."

He should consider that new Hyde report, whose signatories include some hard-line heavyweights. "Adequate" verifiability, it points out, means not only detecting violations that could hurt U.S. security, but being ready to compensate quickly, through "hedges" in research and development. It says that while yellow rain requires a raising of the standards of verification, the methods have gotten better thanks to new technology, refinement of procedures such as the SCC, and the experience of the intelligence community.

"Doubts about verification, while of growing political importance, should not obstruct the negotiation of viable arms control agreements that are in the national interest," the report concludes.

The Washington Post.

There is, of course, a popular view in the United States that two nations that hold such fundamentally incompatible views of history, of the nature of society and the individual's place in it cannot hope to reach a general agreement, and that the Soviet Union would not be faithful to its promises if they did.

However, former presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter, who were the last to meet the Soviet leaders personally, do not agree, nor do they accept the idea that personal summits are meaningless.

Mr. Ford and Leonid Brezhnev at Vladivostok, while they did not settle anything, were highly useful. Mr. Carter

met Mr. Brezhnev in Vienna near the end of his administration for the signing of the SALT-2 treaty and thought their talk on U.S.-Soviet relations was helpful.

But by that time, Mr. Brezhnev was very ill. Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, has said that "the greatest foreign policy mistake we made was that we did not meet Mr. Brezhnev early in the Carter administration and make clear to him what the United States could do to improve relations, and what it could not tolerate in defense of its national interests."

In Mr. Reagan's case, there are even domestic political arguments for a summit meeting. His foreign policy is not going well in the Middle East, Central America or even in Europe. As a result, the Congress is challenging his conduct of foreign affairs, and sometimes adding to the confusion in the process.

Nobody doubts that a summit meeting with Mr. Andropov would command the attention of the world and even of the Congress.

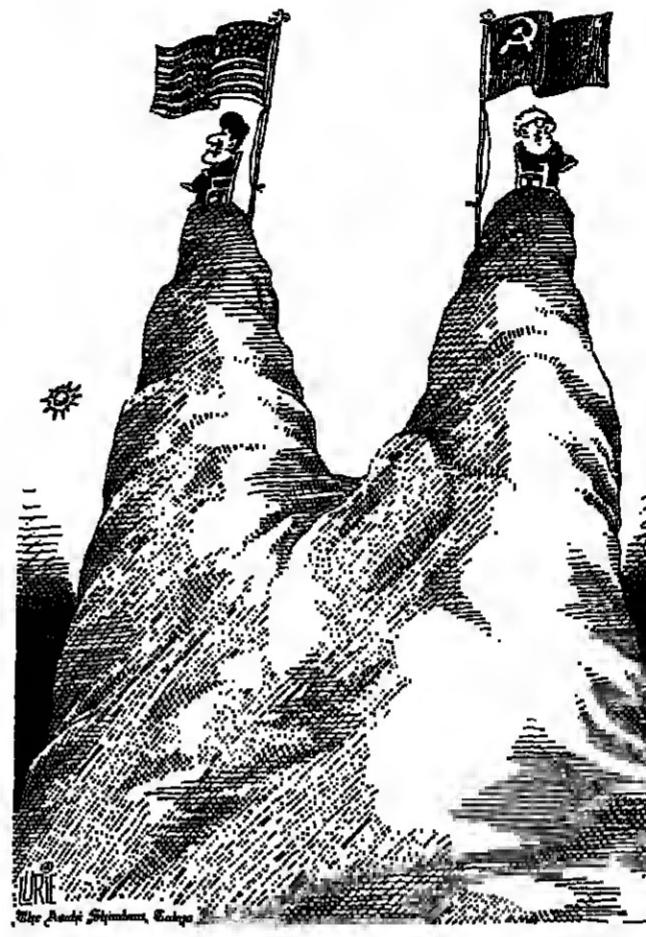
For the time being, Mr. Reagan is scrambling from one crisis to another, reacting to other people's leads, emphasizing El Salvador in a major speech to a joint session of Congress and sending Secretary of State George Shultz to the Middle East. The secretary vows to remain for weeks if necessary to get the foreign troops out of Lebanon and, against the odds, try to persuade the Israelis to accept the Reagan plan for Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza.

It is hard to understand these priorities. The president finds time to deal with the leaders of almost every government in the world except the Soviet Union. Even with a nuclear crisis coming on, neither Mr. Reagan nor Mr. Andropov is making any move to talk things over.

The president sent Mr. Shultz to the Middle East not because he had an agreement or even much hope of one but because he wanted to demonstrate that he was willing to do everything possible to keep the peace process going.

The same argument applies to a Reagan-Andropov summit. It might not get anywhere, but history and the American voters are not likely to blame Mr. Reagan for trying.

The New York Times.



The Heart-of-Darkness Approach to Salvador

By Penn Kemble

WAshington — There are things to argue about to President Ronald Reagan's address on the crisis in Central America, but his most prominent Democratic critics are making it difficult for the rest of us to argue them. The rebuttal by Senator Christopher J. Dodd, a Connecticut Democrat, contained a few limp scraps of positive thinking, but his essential message was that El Salvador — indeed, all of Central America — is a rat hole, where the United States is wasting its money and honor, and is risking wider war.

Mr. Dodd told how the Salvadoran Army will not fight, a claim the casualty figures do not quite bear out. He stated flatly that land reform has been abandoned, a harmful exaggeration. He claimed that U.S. aid is being plundered. He spoke of the killing with intensity, but only the killing being done by government security forces.

El Salvador is here evoked as the "Heart of Darkness" Joseph Conrad's tale about a tropical hell where West Europeans who go out to establish civilization are themselves transformed into savages. This theme is fast becoming a cliché in American political culture. Francis Ford Coppola used it to "Apocalypse Now," his film about Vietnam, and Joan Didion adopted it for her recent book, "Salvador."

The message is that we gringos must not get involved; it can only make things worse, especially for us.

That there is an element of reality to such gruesome portraits of Central America is obvious to anyone. But those who would have us turn our backs on that part of the world ignore two essential proofs: There are many people in El Salvador, including more than a few authentic heroes, who are fighting to change things. And history offers striking examples of how, in other countries of the region, such people have succeeded.

The purveyors of fear and despair have no place in their accounts of El Salvador for the thousands of campesinos who demonstrated outside the National Assembly last month for a continuation of the land-reform decree, and won. They belittle the democratic political leaders who faced down guerrilla threats against anyone who participated in last year's elections, and who then blocked a power grab by the born-again thug, Roberto d'Aubuisson. They treat El Salvador's Roman

where courts are unable to enforce the law. As U.S. Ambassador Deane R. Hinton argues, it will take time to establish a competent court system there. But the administration should be insisting that some very respectable democracies in the region — Venezuela and Colombia, for example — have emerged rather recently out of savage civil wars. Central America is not the tropical slime pit that some liberal politicians and literati make it out to be. By the world's imperfect standards, the democracies of Costa Rica, Honduras, Belize and Mexico make it one of the more promising regions.

The Reagan administration has not been as energetic as it should be in strengthening land reform and other democratic institutions in El Salvador. This is especially true of the country's judicial system.

There can be no democracy

ans out of work, some wonder why the royal troupe stayed so long or indeed, why they had come at all. What it cost to have Charles and Di in a cup of tea with one of Melbourne's poor might have been spent keeping 200 jobs employed for a year. To be fair, quite a few loyal Australians thought it was wonderful, a chance to dream a little. To others it was a bit of burlesque.

The intersection of change was met with the arrival of Prince Charles and Lady Diana hard on the heels of the last round of toasts to the working man's prime minister, Bob Hawke.

The month-long visit of the royals was excruciating for both sides. For Charles and Di there was the daily round of visits to hospitals and kindergartens, the educational tours of poor neighborhoods and those recently ravaged by bushfires, and in the evening, all that smiling and dancing at gala charity balls.

For Australia, the royal tour cost a wrenching \$100,000 per day. With the worst economy since the Depression, with one in every eight Australians

out of work, some wonder why the royal troupe stayed so long or indeed, why they had come at all. What it cost to have Charles and Di in a cup of tea with one of Melbourne's poor might have been spent keeping 200 jobs employed for a year. To be fair, quite a few loyal Australians thought it was wonderful, a chance to dream a little. To others it was a bit of burlesque.

Still, it is clear that Bob Hawke will do no currying, not even among

his own. For, on a day when traditionalists were toasting the British royal representatives of the government were putting the squeeze on our own Prince Leonard and Princess Shirley of Hutt River province.

Their reign began 13 years ago when a government decree to limit wheat production on his farm put Lennox Caskey square against the prospect of ruin. He had taken all he could from a meddling government. After careful consideration of the Constitution, he informed the government of his right to walk and break his 18,000 acres of wheat and sheep into an independent principality along the lines of Monaco.

His royal高ness managed to hold his ground over years of fitful skirmishes with Canberra.

But the days of deference to royalty of any sort are numbered. At the height of the festivities for Charles, Prince Leonard awoke to find government officials on his property, dismantling his illegal radio station

Ballet's George Balanchine Dies at 79

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — George Balanchine, 79, the Russian-born choreographer who planted the seed of American classical ballet, died Saturday.

Mr. Balanchine, who had been hospitalized since November with what was described as a deteriorating brain condition that affected his balance, contracted pneumonia and died of cardiac arrest at Roosevelt Hospital, a hospital a speck away from the American Ballet Company.

His first ballet in the United States was "Serenade," to music by Tchaikovsky, which he choreographed for students at his school. It was to become a signature piece for the New York City Ballet, which grew out of the American Ballet.

In Hollywood, Mr. Balanchine choreographed musical films, including "Goldwyn Follies." Then he choreographed "The Ballet of the Elephants" to Stravinsky's "Circus Polka" for 50 elephants and 30 young women at the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus in Madison Square Garden.

In 1946, he and Mr. Kirstein formed another dance company, Ballet Society, and two years later — when they were nearly bankrupt — they accepted an invitation from the City Center of Music and Drama to become the New York City Ballet.

In 1963, the Ford Foundation provided the financial breakthrough when it made a grant of more than \$7.7 million to ballet. A year later, Mr. Balanchine had a new theater in which to stage his ballets: Lincoln Center, shared with the New York City Opera and designed with Mr. Balanchine's specifications in mind.

Mr. Balanchine was asked once to name his favorite dancer of all time. Was it Rudolf Nureyev? Mikhail Baryshnikov, perhaps?

"Fred Astaire," he replied. "Anything like that doesn't exist anymore and never will."

—JACK JONES



George Balanchine directing a ballet rehearsal in 1961.

Blues Great Muddy Waters Dies; Influenced Modern Rock Guitar

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Muddy Waters, 68, who played a key role in the development of electric blues and rock 'n' roll and was the greatest contemporary exponent of the influential Mississippi Delta blues style, died in his sleep early Saturday at his home near Chicago.

Beginning in the early 1950s, Mr. Waters recorded a series of hits for Chicago's Chess label that made him the undisputed king of Chicago blues singers. He was the first popular bandleader to assemble and lead a truly electric band, using amplification to make the music more ferociously physical instead of simply louder.

In 1941 and 1942, Alan Lomax and John Work recorded Mr. Waters in Mississippi for the Library of Congress. Hearing himself on records encouraged Mr. Waters to try to make commercial recordings, and in 1943 he moved to Chicago. By 1948 his band, with Jimmy Rogers on second guitar, Little Walter on harmonica and Baby Face Leroy on guitar and drums, was the most popular blues combo working Chicago's black South Side. His recording career took off after Aristocrat, owned by Leonard and Phil Chess, became Chess Records.

In 1948, he became the first artist to play electric blues in Britain, and while many folk-blues fans there recoiled in horror, his visit inspired young musicians such as Mick Jagger, Keith Richards and Brian Jones who later named their band the Rolling Stones after Mr. Waters's early hit "Rollin' Stone."

Mr. Waters played at Carnegie Hall in 1959, and in 1960 made a triumphant appearance at the Newport Jazz Festival, where he introduced his blues hit "Got My Mojo Working" to white fans. An album recorded at the festival generated worldwide interest and was widely imitated by a generation of young white musicians. Virtually all the leading rock guitarists who emerged in the 1960s such as Eric Clapton, Jeff Beck, Jimmy Page and Johnny Winter, named Muddy Waters as one of their earliest and most important influences.

Mr. Waters's final concert appearance was last June; he performed his early hit "Blow Wind Blow" in a Clapton show in Miami. If there was another complaint about Mr. Balanchine, it was from the male dancers in his company, who sometimes suggested that the ballet master was more interested in teaching the ballerinas, for which the New York City Ballet became noted. The men said he scarcely talked to them.

Mr. Balanchine conceded that his skill lay with teaching the women.

"Ballet is woman," he said. "He observed that their bodies are more flexible; better suited to the technique of the dance."

He was indeed, partial to ballerinas. One published profile called him "the most successful Pygmalion of his time." It was pointed out that "he created, then married — or maybe the order was reversed" — beautiful, talented ballerinas: Tamara Geva, Vera Zorina, Maria Tallchief and Tanaquil LeClercq.

Mr. Balanchine was born Georgi Melitonovich Balanchivadze on Jan. 22, 1904, in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad). As the son of the Georgian composer Meliton Balanchivadze, young George studied piano and music — and eventually became something of a composer in his own right — which immeasurably enhanced his choreographic abilities.

Although his mother wanted him to go into the military, she happened to visit the imperial ballet school one day and it was suggested that she enter her son. She did. He was 10 years old.

In 1924, he became a member of the Soviet State Dancers, who toured Europe. He declined to return to Russia when ordered and instead went with the small troupe to Paris, where the Russian ballet impresario Serge Diaghilev took the young defector into his company, changing his name to Balanchine.

Mr. Balanchine spent more than four years with Diaghilev — until the latter died in 1929 and the company was disbanded. Mr. Balanchine danced and choreographed, designing such dances as "La Pas de la Mort," "The Triumph of Neptune," "The Nightingale," "La Chatte" and "Apollon Musagète." ("Apollo"; "Apollo" marked the first of his many collaborations with Stravinsky and was, he said later, the turning point in his creative life.

The Press Association quoted Health Department spokesman as saying: "There is a risk and it's being considered at the moment."

But officials declined to confirm a report in the newspaper "The Mail on Sunday" that two men now in British hospitals suffering from hemophilia are suspected of having been infected after transfusions with contaminated U.S. blood.

The paper said official statistics listed only 14 AIDS cases in Britain, with five deaths.

Britain imports half its requirements for Factor H, the blood product used in transfusions, from the United States. The rest is acquired locally.

African countries have been urging other members of the contact group to bring pressure on the United States to abandon its insistence that South African withdrawal from Namibia be conditioned on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The Western group disassociated itself from the conference's final resolutions and was not involved in their formulation.

Late N.Y. Election Asked

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A state Democratic committee recommended Friday that New York's 1984 presidential primary be scheduled for the relatively late date of May 22 in the hope that the state could play a decisive role in selecting a nominee. The date was opposed by supporters of Walter F. Mondale, who hope the former vice president can lock up the nomination early.

We went to London to stage the production "Wake Up and Dream," and then was the ballet master for several ballets by the Royal Danish Ballet in Copenhagen. He also helped to organize the Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo and then

International Bond Prices — Week of April 28

Provided by White Field Securities, London, Tel: 623 1277; a Division of Financière Credit Suisse - First Boston

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dm 100 Denmark		\$ 100	99	7.5%		5/15	99.50	114	125	dm 100	Credit National	5/15	99.50	114	125	5/15	99.50	114	125
dm 100 Denmark		\$ 100	99.50	7.5%		5/15	99.50	114	125	dm 100	Electricité de France	5/15	99.50	114	125	5/15	99.50	114	125
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BUSINESS/FINANCE

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EUROBONDS

By BOB HAGERTY

Money Managers Position Funds For Long Expected Fall in Dollar

LONDON — Hope apparently does spring eternal, at least where the dollar is concerned.

Forecasters have been proclaiming its imminent decline for more than two years, but the dollar has become even stronger. Yet an informal telephone survey of bond fund managers indicates widespread erosion that the dollar's value will crumble sometime this year. The money managers are being very cautious, however, about committing themselves on the questions of when and how much.

"That's the joke in the pack," said Alan Wrigley, director of Lazard Frères in London.

As for the Deutsche mark, the managers generally are feeling annoyed. It failed them by refusing to live up to near-unanimous forecasts that it would soar as soon as Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right government won the March election.

On the other hand, managers remain optimistic about the yen's strength, although that currency, too, has been lagged about fulfilling forecasts.

"We believe, and have for some time, that the yen is by far the cheapest currency in the world," said Peter Scott, investment strategist for Gartmore Fund Managers, London.

Though U.S. budget policy is "still in a mess," he expects U.S. interest rates to fall eventually, bringing the dollar lower. In the meantime, Mr. Scott believes that the yen is a much safer haven than the mark. If U.S. rates stay high, the mark is "more vulnerable," he said.

By pursuing a yen strategy, Mr. Scott said, "I think we're in the crowd here, and I don't like being in the crowd." Still, he added, "I can't see that the crowd isn't basically right on this one."

At GT Unit Managers in London, Antony Dick, a director, maintained that forecasting just now is "a fool's game." He likes the yen and mark, "but I wouldn't want to put a strong bet on either."

GT's international bond fund is well spread about 37 percent in yen paper, 30 percent in dollar, 21 percent in mark, 7 percent in French franc and 3 percent in Swiss franc.

Bank of Bermuda's fund, by contrast, is about 80 percent in dollars. William D. Thomson, deputy general manager, international, said that the bank is bullish the dollar in the very short-term but intends gradually to reduce its exposure in the U.S. currency. "We don't see it falling dramatically over the next few months," he said of the dollar.

Neither does Rontoro, a big Rotterdam-based manager of international bond funds. Jan M. Donker, a portfolio manager for the unit of the Robeco group, sees an "erosion" of the dollar totaling 5 to 10 percent during the rest of the year.

The managers are bearish to cautiously hopeful on the outlook for the international bond market. Several believe that equities will continue to outclass bonds for the rest of the year.

"We're not looking to make a fortune in bonds this year," Mr. Dick said. "We're strong equity bulls."

Bank of Bermuda is similarly skeptical. "Basically, we've been very defensive and very liquid and very high quality," Mr. Thomson said. The bank's international bond fund is about 40 percent invested in paper maturing in six months or less.

The next major move in long-term rates, Mr. Thomson said, will probably be up. "We think there's very little money to be made in the bond market this year, unlike last year," he said.

Gartmore prefers bonds to equities in the short term. After a correction in the stock markets, though, it sees equities moving back into the front. Even so, Mr. Scott said, the bond markets should be no disaster this year. He expects the economic recovery to be moderate enough to avoid undue growth in private credit demand.

Mr. Donker has not given up on a drop in long-term rates. He expects yields on long-term U.S. Treasury issues to fall to between 9 and 9.5 percent this year from the current level of about 10.5 percent. Thus, the fund managed by Rontoro plans to keep about 40 percent of its money in U.S. government paper, half of it long-term.

"We are very optimistic about American credit markets," Mr. Donker said. "That's why we have this position."

Mr. Wrigley also sees hope for lower rates. He said a sharp decline may be much closer than is generally thought, although he is not quite ready to increase bond holdings.

He noted the strong response last week when Barclays bank sold \$400 million of 20-year bonds on the U.S. domestic market. "It's an indication that there are big buyers out there for the right bond," Mr. Wrigley said.

"For the right news, the market will go like a rocket," he said. "It's lagging, and it needs a little shove."

International Herald Tribune

Carl Gewirtz is on assignment in the Far East.

Union Ties Problems Of Wilson to Futures

United Press International

OKLAHOMA CITY — Wilson Foods Corp. gambled and lost on the commodity-futures market, forcing the largest U.S. pork packer to file for protection under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, an official with the United Food and Commercial Workers Union said.

Assertions that excessive labor costs drove Wilson to the filing were a smokescreen to hide its financial blunders, Everett R. Nunn, president of the union's local in Oklahoma City, said Friday.

"We have reason to believe," he said, "that Wilson Foods lost over \$12 million by gambling in the commodity live-hog futures market and this is what prompted the company to file Chapter 11" under the federal bankruptcy code.

Charles Levitt, an analyst with Shearson/American Express in Chicago, said Wilson's problems stemmed from high labor costs as well as its losses in the futures market and inefficiency at processing meat.

"If they're not taking advantage

of processing like other packers and they're under a master contract where they have to pay their slaughter people one and a half times the going amount for doing that job," he said.

Wilson Foods filed for protection from creditors April 23, asserting that excessive labor costs threatened the survival of the company.

Government officials are insisting

that they will reach their \$6 billion goal. Many observers remain skeptical, however, pointing out that much of the sudden gain is attributable more to falling prices of petroleum, which Brazil imports, than to the performance of Brazil.

The political opposition in Brazil has opposed calls for a formal moratorium on economic growth. The opposition, which was recently re-enfranchised last November by the first gubernatorial elections allowed by the ruling military in 17 years, is arguing that social conditions do not permit Brazil to impose austerity on the country at this time to reduce its \$88-billion foreign debt. Recent riot in São Paulo, the opposition says, is a sign of public restiveness with the idled economy.

Among those supporting a moratorium are Tancredo Neves, governor of the state of Minas Gerais and the most widely respected figure in the opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement Party. An official party statement on the economic situation called the IMF's prescription for the country "suicidal and unacceptable."

Brazilian officials are telling their creditor banks that they require at least \$1.5 billion to overcome cash flow problems between now and June. More pessimistic estimates in the banking community put the country's needs at \$3 billion to \$4 billion.

The key determinant in figuring the final total will be the degree of success that Brazil has in meeting its goal of a \$6-billion trade surplus this year. After a slow start at the beginning of the year, the country posted a \$514-million surplus in March, and government officials are hoping for a \$700-million positive balance in April.

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While the government is discouraging talk of a formal moratorium, it is also withholding payments on many overdue foreign debts due to lack of funds. These delayed payments reached a total of \$399 million by the end of March, according to José Carlos Madera Serrano, international director of the Banco Central do Brasil.

Two factors, soaring inflation and public-sector debt, are drawing particular attention from Ana Maria Jui, the IMF monitor who has returned to Brasilia two months ahead of her scheduled visit.

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(Continued on Page 6)

Amt	Security	% Mat.	Price	Av. Mkt.	Life Curr.	Yield		Amt	Security	% Mat.	Price	Av. Mkt.	Life Curr.	Yield		Amt	Security	% Mat.	Price	Av. Mkt.	Life Curr.	Yield			
						Mo/yr	Per							Mo/yr	Per							Mo/yr	Per		
\$170	Wiesen Tiefen	7/24 19 Jun	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24
570	Wiesen Tiefen	7/24 19 Jul	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24
125	Westfalen Land	7/24 19 Oct	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24
225	Westfalen Land	7/24 19 Dec	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24
325	Westfalen Land	7/24 19 Feb	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24
425	Westfalen Land	7/24 19 Apr	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24
525	Westfalen Land	7/24 19 Jun	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24
625	Westfalen Land	7/24 19 Aug	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24
725	Westfalen Land	7/24 19 Oct	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24
825	Westfalen Land	7/24 19 Dec	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24
925	Westfalen Land	7/24 19 Feb	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24
1025	Westfalen Land	7/24 19 Apr	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24
1125	Westfalen Land	7/24 19 Jun	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24
1225	Westfalen Land	7/24 19 Aug	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24
1325	Westfalen Land	7/24 19 Oct	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24
1425	Westfalen Land	7/24 19 Dec	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24
1525	Westfalen Land	7/24 19 Feb	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24
1625	Westfalen Land	7/24 19 Apr	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24
1725	Westfalen Land	7/24 19 Jun	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24
1825	Westfalen Land	7/24 19 Aug	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24
1925	Westfalen Land	7/24 19 Oct	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24
2025	Westfalen Land	7/24 19 Dec	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24
2125	Westfalen Land	7/24 19 Feb	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24
2225	Westfalen Land	7/24 19 Apr	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24
2325	Westfalen Land	7/24 19 Jun	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24	75	1.25	105.12	105.24
2425	Westfalen Land	7/24 19 Aug	105.																						

NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

	Issuer	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield At Offer	Terms
Deutsche Bk Luxembourg	DM240	1991	3 1/4	100	3 1/4	—	Each bond with a nominal value of 1,000 DM entitles the holder to purchase three Deutsche Bank shares at a price of 335 DM per share. The bank said the bonds will be up for sale between May 2 and May 6.
European Investment Bk Malaysia	DM200 DM100	1993 1990	7 1/2 8 1/4	100	7 1/2 8 1/4	—	Noncallable. First call at 101 in 1988.
European Economic Comm.	DM200	1993	8 1/4	open	—	—	Noncallable. Sinking fund starting in 1989 to reduce average life to 8.5 years.

Chinese Boost Activity on Commodity Markets

Reuters

LONDON — China has markedly increased in its trading activities on the commodity markets during the past two months due to the recent rise in the amount of foreign currency at its disposal, according to traders in London.

They say the Chinese, who have traditionally kept themselves incomptent on the commodity markets, have also taken advantage of wide price swings. This has

made the market somewhat nervous, traders said, because, if prices rise too steeply, the Chinese could sell part of this back in order to reap profits.

China has recently bought large quantities of copper, zinc, steel and rubber on the London and Singapore exchanges, and traders see the purchases as a sign that Peking is now planning the industrial expansion it has been aiming at for years.

China last week announced a

record grain harvest and improved sugar and oilseed output in 1982. Traders say that China's foreign trade surplus of \$2.8 billion gives the country the hard currency for purchases needed for industrial expansion.

The price of copper on the London Metal Exchange has risen during the last two months partly because the Chinese have bought an estimated 200,000 metric tons.

Traders say the market has be-

come concerned over possible profit-taking. Chinese buyers, however, have told merchants the copper is needed to meet expanded industrial demand, and traders said shipping enquiries have been made to load copper from Rotterdam.

China has also recently bought zinc, with estimates ranging widely from 40,000 tons to 150,000 tons, mainly direct from producers, traders said. Market participants say that the zinc is needed for stocking or industrial expansion.

In the rubber market, traders report fairly substantial Chinese purchases of Thai rubber during the last two months. These have put up the price on the Far East markets.

Prices have fallen in the past few days because some dealers realize that they may have overestimated the size of the Chinese purchases but traders in London estimate total buying by the Chinese is well above the depressed levels of a year ago.

According to Japanese steel industry sources, China last week bought 200,000 tons of steel pipe from Japan. China now has bought about 500,000 tons from Japan so far this year, already well above the 300,000 tons it bought in 1982.

Brazil Now Seeking New Funds

(Continued from Page 7)
on assumptions of 150 percent
year-end inflation.

The debt figure for the first quarter has not been made public, but government officials conceded it has greatly exceeded the \$6.4-billion figure forecast in the IMF accord. In the first quarter, the government was \$950 million over budget in outlays for subsidies for oil, wheat and sugar and special Banco do Brasil coverage for delayed payments on the foreign debts of state companies. These public companies, in general, appear to have grown beyond the capacity of the government to run in their expenditures.

The country had agreed to reduce the deficit this year from 16.9 percent to 8.8 percent of gross national product. It is now asking the IMF to replace this formula with one that would allow the country to establish a fixed numerical goal rather than one tied to its gross national product. It is arguing that the percentage formula was based on a 90-percent inflation prediction and could not take into account a 30-percent devaluation decreed Feb. 18. The action had the effect of increasing public debt.

The funds that Brazil is seeking abroad are supposed to go towards trade-related and inter-bank credits, but if that is resistance to that approach, the country may have to try to put together another jumbo loan. Those two categories were known as Project Three and Project Four of a four-part plan that Brazil put to international banks in December in New York.

Project One, a jumbo loan of \$4.4 billion, and Project Two, the rescheduling of \$4.7 billion in amortization payments for the year, were signed on Feb. 28.

**INDA Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co KG,
Berlin**
has acquired 27% of the shares of
CARL SCHENCK AG, Darmstadt.

As advisor to INDA Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co KG:

FRANKFURT CONSULT
Gesellschaft für Beteiligungsvermittlung und Fusionsberatung mbH
A company of BHG-BANK-Group

BIS Trying to Improve Its Statistics

By Andrew Gowers

Reuters

BASEL — The Bank for International Settlements has begun a drive to improve its statistics, according to BIS officials.

The officials said that, while it may not be possible to produce the figures more quickly — some banks and analysts are critical of the time that it takes to compile and publish them, especially since the world debt crisis began — the BIS may at least be able to make its data more comprehensive.

BIS figures are practically the only regular record of international commercial lending.

The aim of the new campaign is to get banks to report their foreign loans every six months on what is called a consolidated basis, officials said.

This would bring the little-voiced banking activities of offshore centers under BIS scrutiny, since it would mean that lending by an international banking group's foreign subsidiaries to individual countries would be recorded with lending by the parent bank.

Now, U.S. banks report on a partly consolidated basis, turning in data from branches in the Bahamas, the Cayman Islands, Panama, Hong Kong and Singapore. Switzerland has also demanded consolidated figures from its major banks. Swiss National Bank officials said that at least 80 of the largest banks have to provide such data every six months, probably starting at the end of next year.

Other countries make quarterly reports to the BIS, submitting figures on lending by banks based in the country and omitting the activities of their foreign subsidiaries.

The BIS governors decided in principle three months ago to switch methods. BIS officials said that most countries represented in the BIS were capable of compiling consolidated figures but that it would probably be years before their banks started providing the data needed.

Consolidated statistics are difficult to compile. The BIS is only just beginning to tackle the technical and conceptual complexities involved, the officials said. One risk is that of double counting, which could arise if a loan were recorded by both the parent and the host country.

Despite the problems, the officials said that fuller figures would give a much more precise picture of

the debts of individual countries.

That is the main idea behind the new method, they said, but they conceded that the extra information could also help national authorities supervise banking.

The officials said that, while it may not be possible to produce the figures more quickly — some banks and analysts are critical of the time that it takes to compile and publish them, especially since the world debt crisis began — the BIS may at least be able to make its data more comprehensive.

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Despite the problems, the officials said that fuller figures would give a much more precise picture of

international Banking Developments." usually appears more than three months after the quarter it covers, and officials said that there is no imminent prospect of getting it out much earlier.

The main problem is that banks report to their national authorities and not directly to the BIS, the officials said. One said that banks were unwilling to deliver confidential information about their business into the hands of an international organization.

KNOEDLER - MODARCO S.A.

Notice of Ordinary Meeting of Stockholders to be held on May 13, 1983

Notice is hereby given of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Knoedler Modarco S.A. on May 13, 1983 at 11:45 a.m. local time, for the following agenda:

- Report on the activities of the company on fiscal year 1982;
- Auditor's report;
- Vote on approval of the accounts and the Auditor's report;
- Allocation of the net results of fiscal year 1982;
- Discharge of the Board of Directors;
- Election of Directors;
- Appointment of Auditors;
- Miscellaneous.

The 1982 annual report is at the disposal of Stockholders as of May 4, 1983 at the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A., Geneva (and its branches in Basle, Lugano and Zurich) and at the Banque du Rhône et de la Tamise S.A., Geneva, where admission cards for the ordinary meeting can be withdrawn against common shares so deposit until May 6, 1983.

By order of the Board of Directors
Dr. Armand Hammer
Chairman

Are you looking for a high yield, maximum liquidity and minimum risk?

Are you now earning market rates on your short term liquidity?

Would you like to secure wholesale interest rates on retail deposits?

Through investments with Banks having assets in excess of \$5 billion and with other top commercial names

INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND

offers the following choice of investment opportunities:

Short Term 'A' Units, exclusively invested in US money market instruments for maturities of less than 12 months.

Short Term 'B' Units, invested in money market instruments denominated in the SDR currencies and Swiss Francs for maturities of less than 12 months. These units offer a balanced currency approach.

Income on both 'A' and 'B' Units accrues daily up to the date of repayment. Units can be redeemed on any business day without a charge and repayment is made five business days later.

Long Term Units, representing a balanced portfolio of Eurobonds and Euroconvertibles. Income is paid annually and units can be redeemed every week at net asset value, less 1%.

Trustee: Midland Bank Trust Company (Channel Islands) Limited
Administrative Agent: EBC Trust Company (Jersey) Ltd, Jersey
Investment Advisor: European Banking Company Limited, London

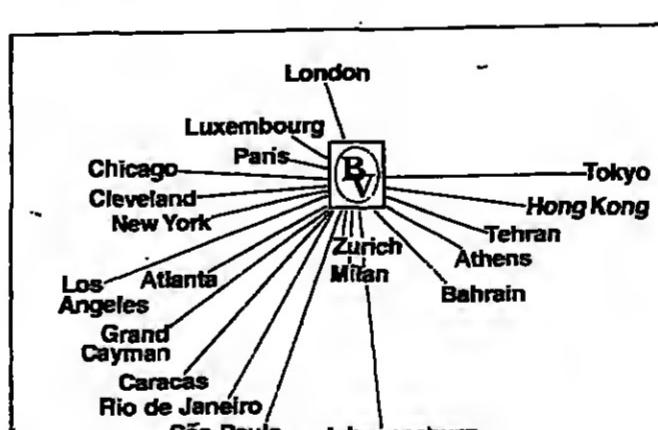
For further information, send for full details from EBC Trust Company (Jersey) Ltd, 28 Hill Street, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I. Tel: 0534 36281
Please send full information in

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Country _____

Subscriptions are only valid on the basis of the current statutory memorandum, supplemented by copy of the last Annual Report or the last Interim Report, whichever is the latest. The legal advice to be given in connection with the Client Rules of the District Court of Luxembourg where such rules exist are available for inspection and where copies thereof can be obtained upon request.

Daily prices are published in this newspaper under "International Funds".

Bayerische Vereinsbank Continues Successful Performance in 1982



Bayerische Vereinsbank continues successful performance in 1982.

With consolidated assets of over DM 105 billion, Bayerische Vereinsbank is one of the five largest banks in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Should you be interested in more detailed information about BV's 1982 results, we shall be pleased to provide you with our Annual Report in English, German or French.

Bayerische Vereinsbank Group at yearend 1982

Total Assets	105 548
Deposits Banking Sector	38 972
Loans Banking Sector	27 831
Bonds Issued Mortgage Sector	60 143
Loans Mortgage Sector	61 033
Capital Resources	2 398
Consolidated Profit	116
(in millions of DM)	
Staff	12 641
Branches	471

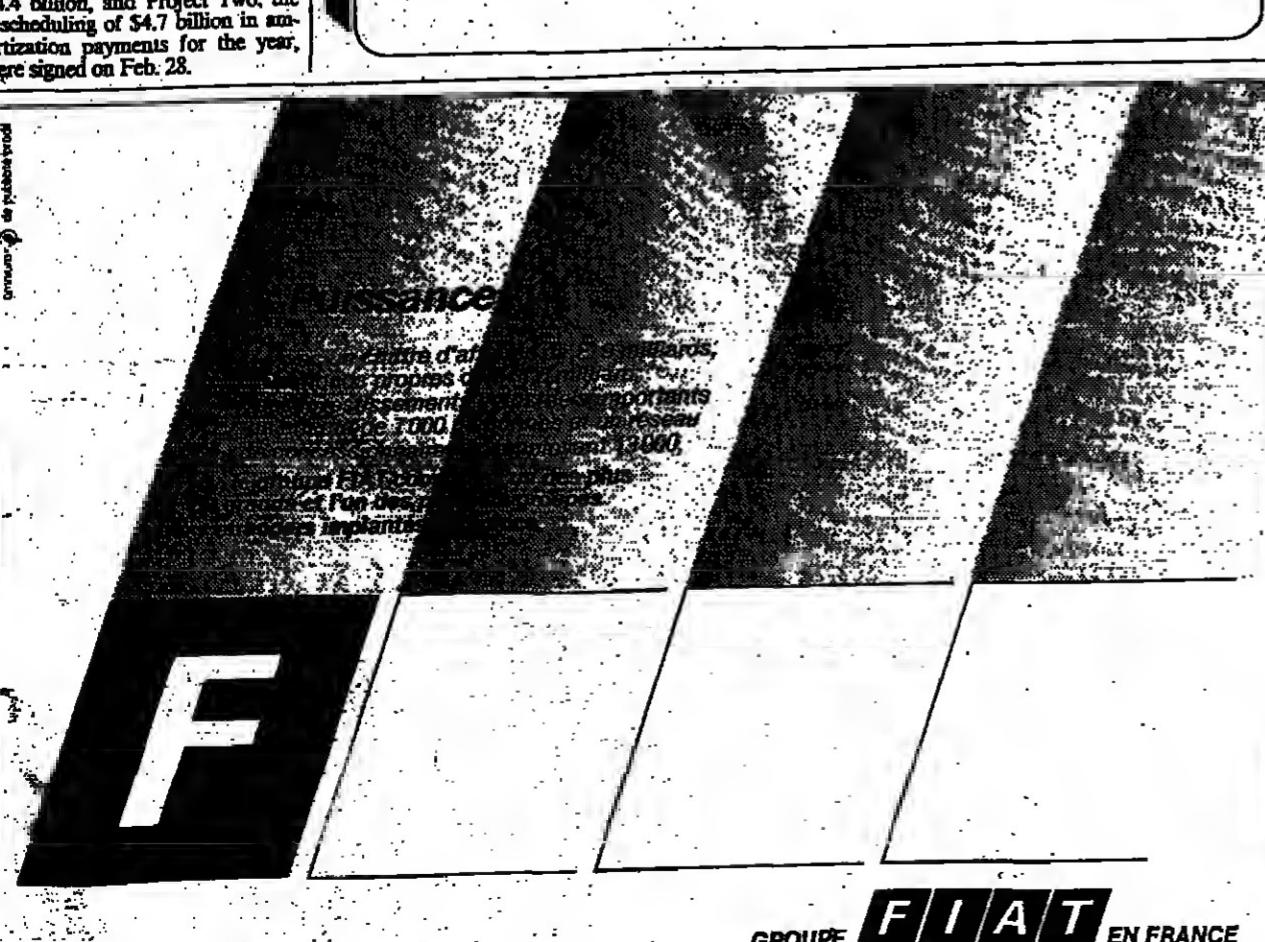
Bayerische Vereinsbank International S.A.

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Boîte Postale 481
Luxembourg
Telephone 428611
Telex 2654 bvilu

Bayerische Vereinsbank AG Head Office

International Division
Kardinal-Faulhaber-Strasse 1
D-8000 München 2
Telephone (089) 2132-5293
Telex 529921 bvmd
SWIFT: BVBE DE MM

**BAYERISCHE
VEREINSBANK**
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT



Over-the-Counter — NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET —

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over-the Counter stocks giving the highest low and bid prices during the week, and the previous week's bid price. All quotations are in dollars. The Nasdaq Association of Securities Dealers are not actual transactions, but are informed by independent sources that certain securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commissions.

Sales supplied by Nasdaq.

Sales in Net

100s High Low Last Close

AACPart 176 1400 700 48 104+ +8

AAE 21 100 27 28+ +11

AAFG 172 260 27 28+ +11

AAIS 426 466 466 456 456

AAKCo 1915 3476 3782 3782 3782

AAV 265 265 265 265 265

AAZ 226 226 226 226 226

AAZB 120 120 120 120 120

AAZC 117 117 117 117 117

AAZD 117 117 117 117 117

AAZM 20 20 20 20 20

AAZN 35 35 35 35 35

AAZP 44 44 44 44 44

AAZS 44 44 44 44 44

AAZT 22 22 22 22 22

AAZV 120 120 120 120 120

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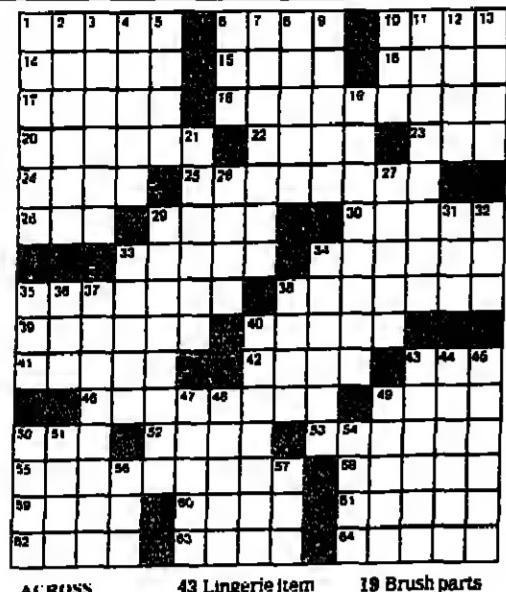
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CROSSWORD



Across:
1 Edna Ferber novel
2 Boss Tweed's nemesis
3 Church patriarch
4 Flynn of him
5 City in Hungary
6 Gipsy
7 Somniprecious stone
8 Rebellion incisor
26 Top (lesque) V.P.
22 Shes section
23 Denial
24 Purposes
25 Flavored with a certain spirit
27 Milk
30 Singer Tomay
33 Resort hotel
34 TV's "Hill Blues"
35 Rogers with approval
38 Turpito
39 Used cosmetics
40 Rotative icky
41 Bryant Ford
42 Hires out

Down:
1 U.S. Navy engineer
2 Reed and pipe
3 Schmidt's professor
4 Small quantities
5 Secluded valley
6 Ship-shaped clock
7 Emulate 18 Across
8 Large, silvery food fish
9 Skilled
10 Branding—
11 Blows!
12 Fido
13 Gibb or Gump
14 Chanticleer's domain
15 Lingerie item
16 Extravagantly
17 Breeze
18 Average
19 Allen and From
20 Minerva
21 Venerable
22 Enclosure for a farrow
23 Steamship
24 Comfort
25 Gibson
26 Card recipient in June
27 Label falsely
28 One's
29 Name
30 Faint manifestation
31 Godfather"
32 Actor
33 Scapes
34 Roll-book notation
35 Censor's collection
36 Arrange in form
37 Label falsely
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SPORTS

76ers Beat Knicks, 107-105; Bucks, Spurs and Lakers Win

United Press International

NEW YORK — Franklin Edwards hit a bank shot with two seconds remaining in the game Saturday, lifting Philadelphia to a 107-105 victory over the New York Knicks and giving the 76ers a 3-0 advantage in their National Basketball Association Eastern Conference semifinal series. The 76ers were looking to wrap up the series with a victory here Sunday; a fifth game, if necessary, would be played Tuesday night in Philadelphia.

The Los Angeles Lakers, also ahead 3-0, were ready to try to clinch their Western Conference series Sunday with a victory over the Trail Blazers in Portland, Oregon, and Boston, down 0-2, was in Milwaukee in an Eastern Conference matchup. The Denver-San Antonio series, with the Spurs ahead, 3-0, is to resume Monday in Denver.

Moses Malone scored 28 points and grabbed 14 rebounds for Philadelphia, while Maurice Cheeks added 24 points. Bernard King, hampered by foul trouble in the first half, had 21 points to lead the Knicks. Roy Sparrow and Bill Cartwright added 19 each.

With the score, 105-105, Philadelphia inbounded with 15 seconds remaining. Edwards took a pass, dribbled to the left of the foul line, went past defender Ernie Grunfeld and lofted a 15-footer over Truck Robinson's arms for the gamewinner.

"I thought it was a good shot," Edwards said. "I felt I could hit it. I'm not afraid to shoot in that situation."

The Knicks, out of time-outs, tried a fullcourt heave at the buzzer that was way off.

New York, which blew a 20-point lead in Game 2, trailed, 99-88, with 3:38 remaining. But the Knicks, who had trouble hitting foul shots here in the fourth quarter, got within 99-93 on two free throws each by Sparrow and King, scored on an offensive rebound to move New York within 3 points, but a drive by Cheeks increased Philadelphia's advantage to 101-95 with 2:06 left.

King then hit a baseline shot and

Grunfeld made two free throws as New York trailed, 101-99, with 87 seconds left. The Knicks played tough defense on the 76ers next possession, but Malone hit a fadeaway bank shot three seconds remaining in overtime, capping a 39-point performance.

Moore scored all 9 of the Spurs' points in the extra period after hitting 13 of his team's final 21 points in the fourth quarter. The third-year guard hit 11 of his final 15 shots, most from long range.

Two free throws by Kiki Vandeweghe had given Denver a 126-124 lead with 25 seconds to go in the extra period. San Antonio then called time-out. "We talked about shooting a three-pointer, but we first wanted it work it inside to Artis Gilmore," said the Spurs' coach, Stan Albeck. "I said if you have a solid three-pointer, go ahead and shoot it. Jimmy Moore is a gutsy player. He never quits."

Milwaukee took a 2-0 lead Friday in Boston with a 95-91 triumph over the Celtics. Boston, playing without flu-ridden Larry Bird, has now dropped the first two games of a playoff series for the first time since 1975.

Sidney Moncrief had 20 points, Marques Johnson 19 and Junior Bridgeman 17 to rally Milwaukee in the fourth quarter as the Bucks overcame a 17-point deficit.

Milwaukee took the lead for good with 3:07 to play on a bank shot by Bob Lanier over the outstretched arm of Robert Parish. Brian Winters followed with an outside jumper to make it 92-85 and, although Boston scored the next three points, Moncrief sealed the triumph with a pressure 14-footer from the lane.

Danny Ainge led Boston with 25 points, all in the first 25 minutes, while Scott Wedman had 18 on 9-of-10 from the field. Parish had 14. "I can see the light at the end of this tunnel," said Lanier, the Bucks' center, after scoring 13 points. "Realistically, I was hoping for 1-1 coming out of here. The third game is the most crucial. If we win, we take life away from them. If they win, they get a breath of life."

San Antonio ran its series lead to 3-0 in Denver on Friday with a 127-126 overtime decision over the Nuggets. Denver had given the Spurs' point guard Jimmy Moore the outside shot all evening. Although not known as a perimeter

shooter, Moore just kept connecting and finally buried the Nuggets with a three-point basket. His clutch, with 12 seconds remaining in overtime, capped a 39-point performance.

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"When I got the ball," Moore said, "I saw I was so far out that I might as well step back and take the three. I wanted that shot. As soon as I let it go, I could tell it was in."

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar scored nine of his 30 points in overtime Friday in Portland to power Los Angeles to its 115-109 victory over the Trail Blazers.

Both teams had to come back from sizable deficits. The Lakers led by as many as 11 points in the second quarter and had a 54-47 advantage at halftime. Portland went on a 16-2 tear over a 6½-minute stretch in the second half to take a 79-72 lead. The Blazers eventually built a nine-point margin 87-78 on Kenny Carr's three-point play with 7:36 left in regulation.

The Lakers responded with a 14-2 spurt to take a 94-91 edge.

Jamal Wilkes hit an 18-footer with seven seconds to go to give Los Angeles a 98-97 lead.

Portland's Darnell Valentine had a chance to give his team the lead with three seconds left in regulation, but made only one of two free throws to force the overtime at 98-98.

Jabbar dominated the extra period sinking five of five free throws and nailing two sky-hooks, the last one from 15 feet, to give the Lakers a 111-106 lead with 42 seconds left.

Wilkes added 28 points for the Lakers, who are trying to become the first team in 14 years to repeat as NBA champions. Jim Paxson and Calvin Natt scored 22 apiece for Portland.

Danny Ainge came up with a team-high 25 points for the Celtics Friday in Boston, but it wasn't enough to prevent Milwaukee's winning, 95-91, and taking a 2-0 series lead.

Keith Moreland drove in four runs with a bases-loaded triple and a single and Jody Davis hit a three-

base round-tripper to give the Red Sox a 7-2 victory over the Yankees.

After the Red Sox dropped a 4-3 decision to the Dodgers Friday, Elia went on a five-minute tirade in which he repeated denigrated Chicago baseball fans. "If these are the real Cuban fans," he said, "then we're in real trouble."

"Rip 'em, rip those country suckers like they rip my players," Elia fumed. "Eighty-five percent of the country is out here. The 3,000 fans who show up here every day are the typical nickel-and-dime people who have nothing better to do with their lives than to see our club destroyed. It's a playground for them."

"A guy on television says, 'The

Cubs are now 5-13 and have the worst record in baseball.' so the

fans hear that and they come out and take it out on my players." At

the end of the game, the Bruins' Mike Gillis, thanks to a well timed flying leap,

guaranteed himself a soft landing at Bryan Trottier's expense. Trottier had a goal and an assist in the Islanders' 7-3 victory; Gillis had no goals, no assists — and drew no penalties.

Islanders, 7-3 Victors, Pull Ahead of Bruins

The Associated Press

UNIONDALE, New York — Mike Bossy set a National Hockey League playoff record with his 27th power-play goal and added three assists, boosting the New York Islanders to a 7-3 victory over

NHL PLAYOFFS

The Boston Bruins in the third game of the Wales Conference here Saturday night.

The three-time Stanley Cup champions have a 2-1 lead to the best-of-seven series, which will resume here Tuesday night.

Bossy, the most valuable player of the 1982 playoffs and a 60-goal scorer this season, has been surprisingly inconsistent during the playoffs. But, maintains Islander Coach Al Arbour, "With Mike, you know it's just a matter of when he'll get it going."

"When things are going in, you try more things," said Bossy. "I'm no different than anyone else — if things aren't going in for me, I get a little tentative."

"My game is judged on statistics and rightfully so," he said. "When I don't put the statistics on the board, I can't really say I played well. I've been trying to break out since the playoffs began. It bothed me, but we've been winning. Tonight, it felt good to help out and keep us winning."

Bossy's goal came on a 25-foot shot at 16:27 of the second period, giving the Islanders a 4-2 lead. After Ray Bourque pulled Boston to within a goal with a spectacular low shot at 1:24 of the third period, Bossy helped set up Ken Morrow. The Islander defenceman nudged in a loose puck from in front of Bruin goalie Pete

Peeters after Bossy's work behind the net had dug the puck free.

The Islanders clicked again on a power play with 2:03 to play when Peeters and Tomas Jonsson — who also had three assists — set up Denis Potvin's 30-foot, wrist shot with Boston two men short. Butch Goring completed the scoring with 36 seconds left.

Peeters, the NHL's top goalie

during the regular season, performed poorly in the opening 20 minutes as the Islanders jumped to a 3-1 lead.

Bob Nystrom banked home a wrist shot from the right corner off Peeters' shoulder at 3:01. Craig MacTavish scored under New York goalie Billy Smith 1:28 later, but Brent Sutter, sending a wrist shot through a wide opening be-

tween Peeters' pads, got that one back on a power play four minutes later. Bossy's perfect pass from the right side was poked in by Bryan Trotter at 13:21 to make it 3-1.

The Bruins pulled to within a goal on Bourque's first goal of the night, at 6:53 of the second period. On a power play, Bourque blasted a slapshot past Smith to the stick side.

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LANGUAGE

The Bloopies of '83

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — It's that time of year when dieting copywriters get to gorge themselves on just desserts. The envelopes, please.

The Teeny-Tiny Golden Toothpick for Meaning Mix-Up, to Brownstone Studio for "Heavy crepe de Chine in a dress that pampers and belittles every lovely inch of the way." *Bellezza* was used by Thomas Jefferson to mean "make less of" in the sense of "to disparage, demean," and cannot be reduced to a literal meaning of "to make seem smaller."

The Twisted Jump Rope for the Confusion of the Same Word as Noun and Verb, to U.S. News & World Report for "Many magazine readers are inclined to skim. They skim to the sports. Skim to the movies. Skim to the gossip... We give you the cream. Not the skim." I think the verb the copywriter had in mind was skip. When you *skim*, you take off the cream. The *skim* is the cream, leaving behind skinned milk or, if you like old-fashion endings, skim milk.

The Highest-Patinum Platinum Option for Ill-Closed Modifier, to J. & W. Seligman, the bankers, for "It is the rarefied world of money management, somewhat unique to become quite successful and at the same time remain somewhat unknown." It is, in the plebian world of grammar, incorrect to knock down an absolute like *unique* without its becoming all too well-known.

The Creme-Filled Cookie for Unnatural Acts in Advertising, to Lancome, Paris, for "Protective day creme... in natural and hints." For years, *plaine* was the word to describe "unlabeled, uncolored, or unflavored." That was emphasized by *natural*, which was too plain, and now we have *natural*. In a related development, Chanel's creme makeup (nobody can spell it *cream* unless it contains *cream*) offers itself as "allows skin to breathe, naturally." That shows what a comma can do: As it stands, the phrase means "allows skin to breathe, of course, as any fool can plainly see." Without the comma, the phrase reads "allows skin to breathe naturally," or, as they say at Lancome, naturally.

The Silver Erratum for Trying Too Hard to Show Off in Latin, to English word.

New York Times Service

Town & Country magazine for "For the names, addresses and modus operandi of these craftsmen." Never pluralize the genitive when a Latin lover is in the room. (That comes from Winston Churchill's advice about Count Churchill and Mussolini: "Never talk to the monkey when the organ grinder is in the room.") The nominative *modus*, not the genitive *modi*, gets the plural: *modi operandi*.

The Bend-Over-Backward Antiseptized Statuette, to IBM for "Everyone compares the quality of their electronic typewriters to the IBM Electronic 75." When a reader asked why they matched the singular *everyone* with the plural *their typewriters*, a spokesperson replied, "There is used to avoid the sexist *his or her* or the awkward *hishers or his and her*. Once *they* is chosen, then typewriters is correct, being closer to *their* in the sentence than to *everyone*." All these contortions could be avoided by changing *everyone* compares to *People compare*. As the great producers say, when in doubt, recast.

WHEN the French government threw 47 Soviet officials out of the country for spying, a spokesman for President Mitterrand told reporters that the action demonstrated that his government had no intention of having a *ventre mou*.

Interesting problem in translation: *Ventre* means "belly," and *mou* means "soft." At first the reports were that France was determined to show that it was not "the soft underbelly" that some suspected it might be. That was taken from a recollection of Winston Churchill's phrase about the Balkans being "the soft underbelly of the Axis."

On sober reflection, the English-writing journalists covering the story turned to an American colloquialism to render the meaning of *ventre mou*: "gutless." That is a long step from "soft belly" but far better expresses the meaning of what the French spokesman said.

We shall now see whether the French, jealous of the purity of their tongue, will stick to the French phrase or adopt *gutless*. These days, it takes a Frenchman *avec beaucoup de courage* to use an English word.

New York Times Service

Kaufman and Hart: Royalty Reprise

By David Richards

WASHINGTON — Kaufman and Hart had lunch at the Watergate the other day. Hart wore a full-length mink for the occasion and Kaufman sported a fancy blouse. They traded anecdotes and swore that they're as close as sorority sisters.

Kaufman and Hart, in this instance, happen to be Anne Kaufman Schneider (adopted daughter of the late George S. Kaufman) and actress Kitty Carlisle Hart (widow of Moss Hart). The original Kaufman-Hart collaboration produced three of the most enduring comedies in the American theater: *You Can't Take It With You*, "Once in a Lifetime" and "The Man Who Came to Dinner," not to mention a handful of lesser works ("Merrily We Roll Along," "George Washington Slept Here," "The Fabulous Invalid"). The latter-day Kaufman-Hart watch over them like children. Holding the rights to those plays, as they do jointly, is more or less the equivalent of having a functioning oil well in the backyard.

In an average year, there are approximately 1,000 stock and amateur productions of "You Can't Take It With You" across the United States, making it one of the most frequently performed of all American plays. Add the other Kaufman-Hart comedies, and you're talking about 2,000 productions. Tot up the royalties — \$35 here, \$50 there — and the annual revenue hovers around \$100,000.

This, however, is not an average year. "You Can't Take It With You" is once again heading for Broadway in a loving revival directed by Eliot Rabb, and if Washington is any measure, the oil well is about to start gushing all over again. With the weekly grosses running approximately \$160,000, the Kaufman-Hart (or Schneider-Carlisle) team finds itself richer by \$13,000 every seven days.

Carlisle: "There was no sentiment to it originally. George and Moss never saw that. They thought of themselves as commercial Broadway playwrights. They had no idea of having written a classic. Sometimes Moss would say, a little wistfully, that Arthur Miller was viewed as the real thing, not he and George. And I say, 'Well, wait, you two may yet become the Beaumont and Fletcher of your time.'"

Schneider: "And they have. But they really thought they were just writing this crazy comedy about a funny family. My father was very different about himself.

"They're going to be first-



Anne Kaufman Schneider (left) and Kitty Carlisle Hart.

class," interrupts Schneider. "We have approval over the director, the cast, the designers."

In other words, if these women say no, there's no revival.

What they've learned over the years is that to make old plays into new hits you need a little extra something. "You can't just put them on well with competent actors," says Schneider. "You've got to bring an added dimension to them." Eliot understands "You Can't Take It With You" in a way that Moss and my father never did. He understands the sentiment in it. My father would have been afraid to lose the laughs. But it really is a play about a warm family that loves and accepts one another."

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Now Carlisle and Schneider phone each other at least twice a week, and at the Kaufman-Hart revivals, they sit together, hold hands and cry — not always in pleasure. They admit to making a whopper of a mistake by authorizing a musical version of "Merrily We Roll Along" last season, produced and directed by Harold Prince and with music by Stephen Sondheim.

But a successful Broadway revival can reawaken interest. Currently there's talk of "The Solid Gold Cadillac" (Kaufman and Howard Teichmann) for television, a medium both women scorn. And there has been theatrical interest in "Light Up the Sky" (Moss Hart alone). "You Can't Take It With You," if it's well-received in New York, could spark both those projects along.

More is at stake, however, than the protection of theatrical property. Both women, who will drop a quip into the first hole in the conversation, believe in the ultimate seriousness of their mission.

Says Carlisle, "When I was young, my mother took me to Europe. She wanted me to marry a prince, hopefully a rich prince or failing that, an impoverished bacon. Well, I blew it. But in a way, my mother was right. I did marry a prince. He was a prince of the theater. And now keeping Moss's name and his plays alive in people's minds is very important to me."

Schneider adds, "I feel very much the same way, but I didn't realize it until fairly recently, when I started seeing the plays in Europe. I was very moved by the fact that they work the same way everywhere. In Amsterdam or Oslo or Brasilia. Even where they have no frame of reference for these particularly American comedies, audiences laugh in all the same places. And I realized that immortality, if there is such a thing, only comes from living people. So I try to get these plays done everywhere."

The two first crossed paths in Hollywood on the set of the Marx Brothers movie, "A Night at the Opera." Kaufman, who was the dialogue coach on the film, brought his daughter along one day. Carlisle was playing the ingenue. They didn't really get to know one another until the Kaufman-Hart collaboration was going strong in the 1930s and their respective families became neighbors in Pennsylvania.

Both looked uncharacteristically grave for a moment. Then Kaufman and Hart polished off their tea and checked their makeup and headed off to a sold-out theater — their mission, for the time being, accomplished.

AFRICA POSTCARD

Legacy of the Zulus

By James F. Smith

The Associated Press

RORKES DRIFT, South Africa — In a remote valley rich with the lore of fallen Zulu warriors, a black art colony has brought artistic recognition for traditional African crafts.

The Rorke's Drift art center was established in 1962 with Swedish Lutheran church aid "to nurture the unique artistic heritage of Africa," as a white bishop said at the opening.

The center's 120 potters and weavers design their own patterns and color schemes. Each intricate textile pattern, pottery glazing design and tapestry is unique. A small vase can take a day or more, tapestries months.

"The aim is not only to give employment, but to create a cultural dignity and pride," said Princess Ngcobo, acting treasurer of the center. "These are artists rather than craftsmen."

Since 1975 the nonprofit center has been run by blacks who live and work in the cluster of a dozen buildings, without outside aid. The settlement, on a green hillside, lies 30 kilometers (18 miles) from the nearest paved road and 200 kilometers north of the Indian Ocean port of Durban. But a steady flow of commercial and private buyers make the journey.

The compound includes the stone house of the first Swedish missionary to South Africa, Otto Witt, who arrived in Zululand in the 1870s. The house, now a post office and small gallery, formed part of the barricade in a bloody victory by 140 British soldiers against 4,000 Zulu warriors who attacked the garrison at the settlement in January 1879.

Earlier the same day, the Zulus earned their greatest victory, wiping out 850 British soldiers at Isandlwana 20 miles away. The British government awarded 11 Victoria Crosses to Rorke's Drift defenders, the highest number ever for a single action. The site includes separate graveyards for English and Zulu dead. Now visitors are guided by a 76-year-old Zulu who says his grandfather died in the attack.

Art work from the pottery, weaving and textiles workshops is sold mostly in South Africa but has generated international respect as well, the tapestries in particular. Exhibits

tions have been held at noisy galleries and churches in Scotland, via, the Netherlands, in Scandinavia and the United States.

Sales of art work finance center's yearly costs of more than \$70,000 (about £40,000).

Many years the income also subsidized the Rorke's Drift Fine School, which became the first black art school in South Africa.

This year, however, it was forced to close because of rising costs.

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— water-carriers, women cooking fires and warriors who during every month ritual "washing of the spears" in the blood of battle a century ago.

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